IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE Bombay Gazette

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th Feb	†ALOJA	12500	....	...
1st Mar.	PERSIA	8000	....	...
4th "	SALSETTE	6900	MARMORA	10500
" "	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
" "	SALSETTE	6900	MOLDAVIA†	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6900	MEDINA	12500
14th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6900	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARCADIA	7000	....	...
21st "	CALEDONIA	8000	....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6900	MALWA	11000
28th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6900	MOOLTAN	10000
30th "	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...

† This vessel will call at Naples.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES	591 or 495		891	or 742-8
To LONDON	627 or 522		940-8	or 782

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes

French Mail Steamers

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Armand Behic	685	Rosati	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Lafont	8th April.
Sydney	4118	Loveque	6th May.
Dumbia	5685	Mages	3rd June.
Caledonien	4140	Goubault.	1st July.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles	(single) Rs.	594	495	225
Do.	(return).. "	891	743	405
To London	(single) .. "	660	528	270
Do.	(return)... "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars :—
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin smdships, for first class passengers only.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Bombay about
Umvolosi....4,500..... March, 1914.

Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 420.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess. Fitted with Electric Lights and fans.

For further particulars apply to
W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Kasara.....1,195 Thurs. 26th Feb. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Lhasa.....2,184 Friday 27th Feb. 6 a. m. direct.
Linga.....2,135 Mon. 2nd Mar. 11 a.m. *P. D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly)

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 26th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, the 26th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Purnea	3206	Thursday 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	" 19th "
†Pentakota	3418	" 2nd April
*Palamcotta	3413	" 16th "

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FORRANGOON & CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
25th February. 1914.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley.	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and Back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Rs. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessaries starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Rs. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry, Shambazar, Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

Marittima Italiana (Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914.
Re d'Italia	6236	A Pinceti	10th Mar.
Porto Said	5301	A Muzio	7th April
....	6000	....	5th May
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th "

RATES TO ITALY.

Inclusive of Wine, Beer and Electric Fans.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675		

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690; 2nd class, Rs 590. Special rates issionaries.

NIR (H RN
TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
Crosby Square, London, E.C

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 850,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANÇQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No 211.

CAPITAL (fully paid up).....£8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris, LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Graad Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c,

L. COMBE,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	..... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..... "	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	..... "	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchsang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tihling
Lioyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,06,666
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.

Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912	Rs	8,00,000
30th April,	" Rs	24,00,000
31st July,	" Rs.	52,00,000
30th December	" Rs.	1,00,00,000

S N. POCHKHANAWALA (O.A.L.B.), London
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD Acting Manager.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK

Capital Paid up	Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" "	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	" "	701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Hankow.	Panama.
Calcutta.	Hongkong	Peking.
Canton.	Kobe	San Francisco.
Cebu	London.	Shanghai.
Colon.	Manila.	Singapore.
Empire.	Mexico City.	Yokohama.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries, on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies' Consolidation) Act, 1908

CAPITAL PAID UP	£439,000
RESERVE	£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL		562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS		562,5000
RESERVE FUNDS	£	415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and Horses let on hire

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

Bracelet Novelties and Wrist Wear Watches.

We are Pioneers of leather strap wrist watches, having first introduced them in 1885, since when the watch-making world has followed our lead.

Our first attempt was the MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH which is completely enclosed in a leather wristlet, exposing the dial only to view. Our next was the "IDEAL" WRIST WATCH which is an open watch, being uncovered, as the strap passes beneath it, and later we introduced the SQUARE WRIST WATCH with hinged lugs which give it a neat, light and attractive form.

We are now showing a varied selection of

Wrist Strap Watches

suitable for ladies' or gentlemen's wear, of unapproached quality and value, and in gold, silver and metal, round and square shape.

The "MARQUE," gold screw case form of wrist watch is absolutely dust and damp proof.

The "BULLDOG" (patented) is a watch having an elastic wristlet. The elastics require no sewing; are fitted in a few minutes and cannot pull out. There is nothing to get out of order. These may be had in gold or silver.

The foregoing are STANDARD MODELS and are in firm demand, but the world is ever clamouring for Novelties which are essential attributes to the beautiful. Novelty is the parent of pleasure and it is Novelty which attracts attention and leads to fashion.

We are showing quite a varied and novel selection of

Ladies' Bracelet Watches

which have become most necessary for out-door wear. The new flexible designs like the EXPANDING BRACELET WATCHES in either gold or platinum, plain or mounted in gems in the most novel shapes, TONNEAUX, SQUARES, OVALS, and OCTAGONS are the new types which hold popular fancy. Their supple nature, the great variety of style, and the diversity of means of decorating them with gems, add to their distinction.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

The House for Watches of Distinction.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HORS D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES
INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS.
HULL, ENGLAND

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO holding AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S BILL of LADING per s. s. "KOSSUTH," of the Hungarian Levant Line, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to apply to this OFFICE for DELIVERY ORDERS and to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Prince's Dock No. F.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the 5th March, 1914, at 2-35 P. M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1913.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. M. N. Hogg as a Director in place of Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, resigned.
4. To appoint a Director in place of the one who retires from Office, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remunerations.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.
The Bombay Dyeing & Manufg. Co.,Ld.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th March to 25th March, 1914, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 16th February, 1914.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 5th March, 1914, at 2-30 P. M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1913.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. M. N. Hogg in place of Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, resigned.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the directors.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA and SONS,
Agents,
The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th March to 25th March, 1914, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 12th February, 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and Credits of RAMDAS PURSHOTTUM, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindoo Inhabitant, a Merchant and landed proprietor, a widower, deceased.

DWARKADAS GOCULDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, grandson of the abovenamed deceased and the sole residuary leagatee under the Will of the said deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration with the Will annexed.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay, aforesaid this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI.

Messrs. MEHTA and DALPATRAM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

The 18th day of February, 1914.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

3½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred.

9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per hundred.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2-4 per thousand.

If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

At 6-30
The Great Variety Entertainment and Cinema programme

A Great Suffragist Meeting
MR. MELBOURNE
As 1,000 people

MISS REINA SELMA

MABEL AND MALFE

FILM PROGRAMME:
Wiffles at his BEST
The Topical CARTOONS
Exclusive to this theatre

To-night at 10 p. m.
The one and only
PUCCA REVUE
"HULLO BOMBAY!"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

For a short season only
MESSRS. CHARLES HOWIT AND A. PHILLIPS DRAMATIC CO.

PRESENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY THE FOLLOWING PLAYS FROM THE
Adelphi, Criterion, Haymarket and Drury Lane Theatres, London.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5th
"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"
This play throbs with human interest; it is brilliantly written and exceptionally powerful.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6th
"DON"
The great Haymarket success! a comedy from the pen of Rudolf Basier. The piece sparkles with an abundance of bright humour and an exquisite vein of satire is a prevailing feature.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7th
"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"
The screamingly funny comedy.

MONDAY, MARCH 9th
"A MEMBER OF TATERSALLS"
A combination of melodrama and problem play of great interest and exceedingly amusing.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10th
"DIPLOMACY"
London's most favourite play which had a command performance at Windsor Castle on the 6th instant.

Prices of Admission
Orchestra, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Dress Circle Rs. 1-8; Balcony, Re. 1; Gallery, As. 8.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published

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"FASHIONS FOR ALL" is on sale every month at every bookseller's and railway bookstall. If you would care to become a regular subscriber and thus make certain always securing your copy, send a money order to the value of 3/- to the Subscription Department,

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233, Regent St., London, ENGLAND,

and "FASHIONS FOR ALL" will be sent post free to you for six months.

FASHIONS FOR ALL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

JOB PRINTING—apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homjee Street, Fort.

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CHARNI ROAD Tel. No. 1271

TO-NIGHT!

A MAMMOTH BILL 1¼ Hours Show

CZERNOWSKA or, THE STORY OF A SIN

A Great Russian sensational subject 4,000 feet long, replete with incident and excitement. A plot that cannot fail to 'grip' by its very intensity.

2 GOOD COMICS AND OUR WEEKLY

GAUMONT GRAPHIC A Budget of interesting News for all Sportsmen.

Cambridge University and old Rugbeians playing Hockey;—Dutch Goalkeeper's great game;—Jack Johnson and Frank Moran signing Articles;—&c., &c.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

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Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
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LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
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Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,
Chester	125o	,, ,,
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,
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These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS
Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
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FIRE MARINE TRANSIT
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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT
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'Phone 2352. Telegraphic Address "BALTIC" Bombay

THE REARING OF CHILDREN

A Lecture delivered by
Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I.M.S.

Price Annas two; Postage half Anna.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette"

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The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

FOR SALE.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS.

WE can offer BALANCE of STOCK at very low prices to clear 25-30 H. P. 4 Cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE CO.,
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MOTOR BICYCLE AND SIDE-CAR FOR SALE.

1913 6 H. P. 2 cylinder Rex and special SIDE-CAR. Splendid running order. Complete with lamps, etc., Rs. 1,100.

Apply No. 334, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Second hand, BICYCLE in good condition. Can be seen at any time by appointment. What offers? Box No. 9333, "Bombay Gazette."

Telephone No. 755

HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO.

General Merchants
High Class Tailors, Outfitters and Shirt Makers

EVERY REQUISITE
for Travellers and Homeward Bound Passengers always in stock. A large assortment of ready-made clothes on hand.

New Consignments Every Mail

FIXED RATES

OPPOSITE
CRAWFORD MARKET

WANTED.

A VACANCY occurs for a TEMPORARY ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. Salary up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. Applications to be submitted to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, and a statement of experience.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT.
Ridge Road, Bombay.

ADVERTISER would like to hear of a SMALL FLAT containing three Bed Rooms and a Dining Room, near Apollo Bunder. Reply to Box 9211, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A SMALL FLAT with Electric Light and Fans. Fort preferred. Furnished or unfurnished. Must be reasonable. Full particulars to H. A. E., care of "Bombay Gazette."

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of a new line in FOUNTAIN PENS. Splendid opportunities for good pushing business men. Full particulars on application to Box No. 9331, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER to look after Gentleman's Flat. Box No. 9122, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A SMALL OFFICE Rent must not exceed Rs. 30 per month. Write to advertiser Box No. 9109, "Bombay Gazette."

ADVERTISER, at present disengaged, would be glad to obtain position in Mercantile office. Travelling not objected to. Has been in most of the large centres of India. Box No. 9222, care of this paper.

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, as well as large and small ROOMS for Offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Suitable for Barristers and Doctors, with Electric lights and fans, at 56, Esplanade Road, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court. Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor.

TO BE LET—A big BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

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Beautiful Health Resorts Near Simla

WILD FLOWER HALL HOTEL, MAHASU
THE GABLES HOTEL, MASHOBRA

Most Comfortable, Up-to-date Family Hotels, Excellent Cusine, Own Cows

Magnificent Views, Splendid Air

For further particulars please apply to Proprietress:
Mrs. HOTZ, Hotel Cecil, AGRA

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Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,650,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

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Advisory Committee in London.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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BUYING DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

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CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
General Agency Business carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A 1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
91 Fenchurch Street, London.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

FORT, BOMBAY.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and homelike suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
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No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette." Ld.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BOMBAY SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	...	,, 11
Quarterly	...	,, 6
Monthly	...	,, 2
Single Copy	...	One Anna.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	,, 16 0
Quarterly	...	,, 8 8
Monthly	...	,, 3 0
Single Copy	...	Annas Two.

All Subscriptions are payable in advance. Back numbers of the *Bombay Gazette* can be obtained on application to the Manager at special rates.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servants, Houses or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the charges are as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ,, 0-8

with a minimum rate of Re. 1. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

Advertisements printed in Indian vernaculars are charged double rates.

Public notifications, Banks, Shipping and Insurance advertisements are inserted at special rates which can be had on application.

The Rate for Amusement Advertisements is Rs. 1-8 per inch.

Wanted and For Sale Columns Rs. 2 per inch.

The charges for inserting leaflets or any advertising literature in the *Bombay Gazette* can be obtained on application to the Manager.

Insertions in the Domestic Occurrences column are charged at the rate of As. 8 per line, with a minimum of Rs. 3, which must, in all cases, accompany the advertisements.

Advertisements are usually set in brevier type in ordinary paragraph form. If display Advertisements are required the charge will be based on the amount of space occupied by brevier type. Advertisers should indicate the number of insertions required, otherwise, in the absence of specific instructions, the advertisement will be inserted daily until countermanded and the total number of insertions will be charged for.

Headings in bold type to count as for two lines of brevier.

Letters relating to editorial matters must be adressed to the Editor, and communications regarding advertisments and business matters generally to the Manager, and not to members of the staff by name.

Insertion of Advertisements is not guaranteed if the copy is received after 4 p. m. and to ensure insertion in the position required, copy must be sent in so as to reach the Manager by 3-30 p.m. each day.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made, particulars of which may be had on application to the Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY, MARCKS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

COMPANY REPORTS, Petitions, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office, situated in Homjee St., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, is thoroughly equipped with a modern plant and able to produce the highest class of printing at reasonable rates. Punctuality in executing orders is a speciality.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupees 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO LET.—From 1st March, 1914, PINTO MANSION, Byculla, 2nd Floor. Rent Rs. 50 (fifty). Apply within.

TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—A EUROPEAN REQUIRES BOARD and LODGING with English Family. No boarding houses need apply. References exchanged if necessary. A. J. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *with edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET.

Suit No. 882 of 1908.

The Advocate-General of Bombay having his Office in the High Court Buildings, Fort, Bombay, at the relation of 1. Dewji Trikamdas Thakhar; 2. Liladhar Hariram; and 3. Shivdas Champsey, all three of Bombay Lohna Hindu Inhabitants, residing and Mandvi Bunder without the Fort of Bombay ... ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. Fardunji Ardesir Cursetji Fardunji of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Hornby Road.
2. Nanu Narayan Kothare of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Palav Road.
3. Pragji Surji.
4. Devkaram Parpia.
5. Rattansey Kanji and
6. Jethabhai Raghovji ... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya as attorneys for Mr. Fardunji Ardesir Cursetji Fardunji, Rao Bahadur Keshowji Nathoo Sailor, Mr. Dewkaram Parpia and Mr. Joshi Jethabhai Raghowji, the present Trustees of the estate of the late Parpia Pradhan deceased the subject matter of the above suit and pursuant to the direction in that behalf contained in the Decree and Decretal Order of reference passed in the above suit, dated the 3rd day of February, 1913, Messrs. BENNETT and Company, Auctioneers, will, THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1914, at the hour of 4-30 p. m. put up for sale by public auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property forming part of the said estate.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house standing and being thereon situate lying and being at Bazar Gate Street within the Fort walls of Bombay and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East side thereof by the house of Vallabhadas Vassonji and Massa Mapla, on or towards the West side thereof by the Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the North side thereof by the house of late Ramjee Ghitoor, on or towards the South side thereof by the house of Aadiaroo Mancherjee Bomanji and which said ground contains by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-eight and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little more or less and is entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and quit and ground rent under Old Nos. 83 and 677, New Nos. 5862 and 731 and Old Survey No. 158, New Survey No. 8600 and which said house and premises are entered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2150 and Street Nos. 265 and 273.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the said Trustees at their office at Old Agra Bank Building, No. 25 Esplanade Road, Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Floor, Raja Bahadur Mansion, Hummum Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, by Elkington and Reed and Barton, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, side-boards and dumbwaiters, rich tapestry, lined drawing room suits, drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, one sweet tone cottage piano by Soundy, one sweet tone organ, one Milner's safe on stand, one Jost's fan, fancy ornaments, bronze and parian figures, glass door almirahs, tapestry, door curtains, marble top wash-hand tables, pier glass, vases, wall plates and figures, oil paintings and water colours, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, China and coir mattings, Hyderabad carpets, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of R. K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of COTTON, damaged by fire and water.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the David Mills, at Carroll Road behind the Elphinstone Rd. Station, Parel, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned :—

A large quantity of cotton, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 Bat 5-6 H. P. twin cylinder motor bicycle, with accessories (including one speedometer.)

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1914, at 11 A.M. (S T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915; and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—CONTD.

Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915.

For particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 21st February, 1914.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S.S. Cairngowan, 2,560 tons, Capt. J. Bond, sailed yesterday, for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

S.S. Aviemoor, 2,332 tons, Capt. J. H. Koefoel, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Ula (B. I.) 3,425 tons, Capt. A. R. Oliver, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

S.S. Holtby, 2,262 tons, Capt. H. Anderson, will sail to-day, for Dunkirk and Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. China (Austrian Lloyd's), 3,871 tons, Capt. E. Tarabochia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe (January 22), with a general cargo, 17 cabin and 25 deck passengers.

S.S. Salsette, 2,391 tons, Capt. H. J. Evans, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Aden, with the same bottom cargo.

S.S. Kasuth, 2,338 tons, Capt. U Dinarch, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Venice (January 23), with a general cargo.

S.S. Ariosto, 2,760 tons, Capt. A. E. Booth, will sail to-day for Hull, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

Royal Indian Marine steamer, S.S. Hardinge, Commander A. Hamilton, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the 127th Baluchis.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure ...Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Todd .....R N
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr.....La Touche .... Troopship
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Hamilton ..... Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 24.

Alfeld .....2479 Fisher.....Arab Strs
Arcadia .....3513 Barcham.....P & O Co
Barala.....1899 Denne .....M M & Co
Chinkoa.....3323 Symmers.....M M & Co
Cleveland.....10300 Feller.....Volkart Bros
China.....3891 Tarabochia .....A L S N Co
Dumra.....762 Minnett.....M M & Co
Hoseineo.....994 Fanning .....T M & Co
Hindoo .....3156 Pearson .....J F & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans .....P & O Co
Jerseymoor.....2408 Barton .....W & A G & Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah ...Jeddah...T M & Co
Kilchattan .....2418 Macmillan..... T M Co
Kasuth.....2338 Dinarch .....A L S N Co
Manin ..1679 Stephano...Venice.....S N Co
Marienfels .....3509 Stifens .....W & A G & Co
Neidenfels.....3385 Heckel .....W & A G & Co
North Pacific...2491 Goodwin .....Liverpool ... W & A G & Co
Orissa .....3525 Redfern.....M M & Co
Persia.....4150 Bradshaw .....P & O Co
Sunbeam (yacht) ...227 Callaway...Lord Brassey
Strathleven.... 2845 McPhee... W & A G & Co
Stephanotis ...2484 Robinson.....W & A G & Co
Surada .....1239 Weeks ...Busreh...M M Co
Salsette .....2391 Evans.....P & O Co
Taiyabi .....2000 Kaso .....A M Jivraj & Co
Pundit.....8832 Elliott .....T M & Co
Palawan.....3921 Shore .....P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Den of Kelly	2875	Tindle			J F & Co
C&R Picton	3241	Jones	A'werp	28-2...	K N & Co
F Egypt	4207	Summers			P & O Co
H Firooze	2029	Primrose	Jeddah	28-2...	T M & Co
K Inabu Maru	3789	Swinhoe	Kobe	28-2...	N Y Kaisha
M Kommodore	3879	Mahlhauser	Durban	26-2...	A Strandes & Co
O Abydos	1999	Davies	Mauritius	28-2...	B I S N Co
P Holtby	2262	Anderson	Havre	25-2...	J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Markmannia	4504	Taps	Hamburg	28-2... W & A G & Co
2	Elysia	3993	Coverley	L'pool	25-2... W & A G & Co
4	Ariosto	4313	Booth	Hull	25-2...J F & Co
5	Alberto Treves	2440	Questa	Genoa	Venice... S N Co
6	Schnaefels	3337	Freedon	H'burg	25-3... W & A G & Co
7	Cleopatra	2218	Nerdo	Trieste	1-3... A L S N Co
8	Ariadne Irene	2644	Tindall	Dunkirk	26-2...D Nanjee & Co
9	Cy of Calcutta	4891	Elliott	Liverpool	28-2 K N & Co
10&11	Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	25-2 P & O Co
14	Kasara	304	King		M M & Co
15	Ehrenfels	2782	Schmitz	Hamburg	28-2...W & A G & Co
16	Sardar	1239	Weeks	P. Gulf	H S Shustry

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Manin, for Calcutta, &c.
" Nairung, for Calcutta, &c.
" Hindoo, for Hull.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Morea, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 22nd instant

RAIN OFF SOCOTRA.

STRONG WINDS AND HIGH SEAS.

Heavy weather off Socotra was reported by the P. and O. mail steamer Salsette, which arrived in Bombay from Aden on Monday night. Capt. Evans reported that off Socotra his vessel encountered heavy rain for twelve hours with strong N.-E. winds and considerable swell on the sea. The sea continued to be rough the greater part of the way to Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding, dated February 25.

The week-end ride will take place on Saturday and Sunday next. Start from B L. H. Camp at 4 p.m., Saturday afternoon the 28th instant, and ride to a Camp beyond Anderi. Bivouac at night. Ride on to Marve next morning and return to Malad in the evening to catch the 6-14 p.m. train. Syces to move horses at Malad station at that time and walk them back to Camp.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Revue at the Excelsior Theatre, "Hullo Bombay!" 10 p. m.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting, Graham's Building, 3-15 p.m.
Bombay Standing Committee, 1 p.m.
Bombay Races, Fifth Day. First race starts at 3-15 p.m.
Bombay Lawn Tennis Tournament commences.
Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Bombay Trades' Association Annual Dinner, Pyrke's Restaurant, 8-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Revue at the Excelsior Theatre, "Hallo Bombay!" 10 p.m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m.
Bombay Corporation, 3-40. p. m.
Grant Medical College, Prize Distribution. Lord and Lady Willingdon present, 5-30 p.m.
Health Lecture, "Foods and How We Digest Them," by Dr. H. C. Menkel, M.D., New Hall Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.
Lecture by Mr. L. G. Khare, B. A. (Bombay and Cantab), Hon. Sec. I.G.S.T. on "Germany and India—a comparative study in Industrial Development," 6 p.m. at the St. Xavier's College.
Bombay University, Sir A Hopkinson's Address, 5 p. m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p. m.
Bombay Club, half-yearly meeting. 6-30 p. m.
Bombay Polo Tournament commences.

FRIDAY, February 27.

Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Society, Annual Meeting and Dinner, Freemason Hall, 8-30. p. m.
Revue at the Excelsior Theatre, "HuHo! Bombay!," 10 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 28.

Bombay Races, Extra Meeting.
Hockey, Pioneers vs. Sherwood Foresters.
Students Brotherhood, Sir A. Hopkinson's address 5-15.
W. I. Turf Club, half-yearly general meeting, Mahaluxmi Race Course, 8-30 a.m.
Revue at the Excelsior Theatre, "Say When!," 10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

BAND PROGRAMMES.

ESPLANADE.

By permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and officers, the Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry, will play the following selection of music under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 to 7-45 p.m. to-day :—

March	El Abanico	Javavolyas
Humoresque	I am afraid to come home in the dark	Lampe
Waltz	Brune	Krier
Selection	Oh! Oh! Dolphine	Caryll
Intermezzo	Forget me not (Arrd. by)	Fakirchand
Two-Step	Wedding Glide	Hirsch
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier Strauss	
Characteristique	Oriental "Kismet"	Markey

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Bavarda	Starke
Overture	French Comedy	Bela
Valse	Nights of Gladness	Aucliffe
Selection	The Girl on the Film	Various
Serenade	Love in Arcady	Wood
Selection	Merry Widow	Lehar
Two-Step	Everybody's doing it	Berlin

MAHALUXMI RACES.

By permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m. to-day.

March	Alte Kameraden	Teike
Overture	Romantique	Bela
a Serenade	O Sole Mio	Capua
b Indian Romance	Hobomoko	Reeves
Selection	The Pearl Girl	Talbot
Valse	Oh! Oh! Delphine	Caryll
Two Light Pieces. (a)	Dance Lubly Lulu	
(b)	Intermezzo March	P. E. Fletcher
Selection	The Pink Lady	Caryll

THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—The theft of a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 632, from his house at Bellasis-road, is reported by Mr. T. Coppesy, an importer of Australian horses.

GIRL FATALLY BURNED.—Chandrabhagabhai, (13) a Hindu girl, died as the result of burns received accidentally while playing with matches. It appears she was playing with matches in a house at Mahim, when her clothes caught fire and she was severely burnt. She was treated at her house where she died.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Devanha will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. to-day. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. Kommodore will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m, to-morrow the 26th instant, Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.—The past and present students of the Aryan Education Society's Schools assembled on Sunday afternoon in a shamiana especially erected in front of the schools for the annual social gathering. An interesting programme, consisting of indoor and outdoor games, music and theatricals was arranged. Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, delivered an interesting address on students' life and work at Cambridge. Mr. G. K. Deodhar, of the Servants of India Society, also made a speech in Marathi, congratulating the past students on having organised the Old Boys' Union with the objects of social service and self-improvement.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ASH WEDNESDAY.

Services at the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.

Holy Communion at 8.
Mattins and Litany at 8-30.
Evensong, Commination Service and Sermon at 5.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The thirty-first Annual Exhibition of the Madras Fine Arts Society will be opened on the 28th instant, at the Senate House, Chepauk.

As an illustration of the constant call upon the energies of the Calcutta Fire Brigade a local paper says that the new fire-engine has been called out fifteen times in less than a fortnight.

Sir F. J. E. Spring has arrived in Chittagong and is inspecting the river in consultation with the railway and the port officials, and will submit his report on the best measures to be adopted for the improvement of the river channels shortly.

Mr. R. G. Monteath of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., has been elected a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Port Commission, in place of Mr. C. J. Kerr of the same firm, who has resigned.

It is interesting to note that the new Member of Parliament for the south-west division of Bethnal Green, Sir Matthew Wilson, Bart, is none other than Colonel "Scatters" Wilson, lately Military Secretary to the present Commander-in-Chief in India. The new member's father died quite recently.

The *Ceylon Observer* announces :—A special train will leave Maradana at 9-30 a.m., with the station staff for the Mannar Railway and arrive at Talaimannar at 2 p.m. the following day. The furniture for the officers' quarters as well as the furniture for the officers will also be conveyed by this train.

It is all very well for the young men of Bengal to vow never to accept dowries with their brides, but some, says the *Englishman*, have dowries thrust upon them. One good parent is advertising a dowry of Rs. 5,000 as a reward for a Mukerjee, Bannerjee or Chatterjee bridegroom of "high academic distinction." The man who can make the match is offered a reward of Rs. 100.

Sir Andrew Fraser, retired Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, who is the father of the Rev. A. G. Fraser, of Trinity College, Kandy, intended paying a visit to Ceylon about the middle of next month, but is not able to come out. At the last moment the doctors forbade the trip as he has not fully recovered his health after an attack of pneumonia. His trip will have to be deferred, therefore, until next year.

Our little peninsular has from time immemorial been known as a shikari's paradise for small game, writes the Cox's Bazaar correspondent of the *Englishman*. In these days it belies its reputation, and large bags are extremely difficult to get. Possibly the favourite spots are now too well-known, and the birds, if not actually slain, are sufficiently scared to seek pastures new. Time was when snipe might be shot almost immediately on emerging from one's bungalow, but now a journey of some miles is necessary for any shooting at all. Wild elephants have been leaving their footmarks in all directions, headed by a rogue proscribed in Burmah, but unfortunately not yet under the ban in this district. His curse is easily discerned owing to a game leg, the result, it is said, of a bullet. Local shikaris are, therefore, reluctant to enter the big jungle. Mr. J. Platts, a week ago, risked a night's vigil, and was rewarded by accounting for a fine sambhar, the first piece of fresh meat we were able to indulge in for a very long time. Jungle *murghi* abound, but the jungle is impassible for thorns and one's only chance is a quiet prowl around its outskirts at early dawn.

The Government review on the Karachi Port Trust's administration report for 1912-13 is as follows :—"The year under report was marked by a further expansion of the export trade generally, the total volume of which amounted to 2,183,090 tons. The income of the Port Trust rose to Rs. 45,86,102, the highest on record, and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 5,76,113. The resulting surplus, amounting to Rs. 8,16,046, enabled the Board to transfer Rs. 2,74,655 to the Reserve Fund, which at the end of the year stood at Rs. 25,00,000. Since then the limit of the Reserve Fund has been increased and the Board have made a further addition of Rs. 10,00,000 to it. The expenditure of the Board increased *pari passu* with the revenue, rising from Rs. 31,21,487 to Rs. 37,70,056. It is noteworthy that the working expenses of the wharves, owing to the increased cost of labour, coal and haulage charges, rose from Rs. 8,47,834 to Rs. 12,05,076. Steady progress has been made with the works for the improvement of the harbour. The new "Mansfield" Import Yard and the foundations and plinth work for the new Port Trust offices were practically completed at the end of the year."

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS.

The retiring Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, General Sir O'Moore Creagh, will present a troop flag to the 1st Bombay Scouts on Friday in next week, and will leave by the mail steamer for England on the following day. The troop flag has been presented by Mrs. I. David, niece of Lady Sassoon David. About 150 Boy Scouts will be present at the function which will take place at the Oval, and on the same occasion Lady O'Moore Creagh will inspect a company of about 35 Girl Guides.

A determined effort is being made by the farmers of Devonshire to put an end to the plague of pigeons which threatens destruction to the clover, roots, kale, and other green crops which form the staple food of ewes and lambs at this time of the year. Nearly 20,000 tickets were sold for the combined shoots which took place in different parts of the county recently Even so, in some districts not enough guns were out. Firing went on all day long, and thousands of birds were killed and distributed among the farm labourers and other members of the poorer classes, all of whom are fully alive to the virtues of pigeon pie. There will be another *battue* soon.

THE WEATHER.

THUNDERSTORMS IN CENTRAL PROVINCES.

[OFFICIAL REPORT].

SIMLA, Feb. 24.

Thunderstorms have given a few light falls of rain chiefly in the Central Provinces.

The largest amounts have been :—Chanda, three-quarters of an inch ; Seoni, Nagpur and Pachmarhi, a quarter ; Parshani, a half.

The temperature is very irregular, being above the average in the United Provinces and the central parts of the country, and below in North-West India.

Forecast :—Some showers in North-East India.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear or very lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature has risen and is now in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. The air is drier than usual at Karachi. Temperature is in defect in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Kathiawar. Maximum temperature is lower than usual at Bhuj, Rajkot and Deesa ; minimum temperature is in defect in Kathiawar and at Ahmedabad in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0·31" of rain and Chanda 0·70". Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in the southern half of the division. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bombay. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect at Malegaon and Ahmednagar and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Night temperature is generally in excess day temperature is also above normal at Ahmednagar, Aurangabad and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in the southern half of the Central Provinces.

No rainfall of importance appears likely.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rain till since 1st November to date.
Jask ...	74·5	59·1	...	4·56
Muskat (22nd) ...	75·7	62·6	...	2·41
Delhi ...	81·4	55·4	...	0·74
Karachi ...	75·9	56·8	...	1·94
Bhuj ...	76·0	50·1	...	1·01
Dwarka ...	77·6	60·2	...	0·36
Verawal ...	86·1	55·3	...	0·11
Rajkot ...	82·9	48·4	...	0·07
Bhavnagar Para...	87·8	55·2	...	0·04
Surat ...	83·2	60·5	...	0·04
Deesa ...	83·3	56·8	...	0·16
BOMBAY ...	82·2	69·1	...	0·08
Ratnagiri ...	85·3	71·1	...	...
Mormugao ...	85·5	73·3	...	...
Karwar ...	85·1	72·4	...	...
Malegaon ...	91·1	63·1	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	95·3	64·6	...	0·16
Poona ...	96·0	62·9	...	...
Sholapur ...	97·3	70·5	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	94·1	71·7	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	92·5	62·8	...	0·82
Madras ...	88·1	67·5	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	87·5	62·2	...	0·34

BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), on the 24th February, 1914, was 30·131 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of thi height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

THE TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
February.		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.....	25	m 11 54	26 9
Thurs ...	26	m 0 16	28 5
		0 25 a	27 0
Fri	27	m 0 40	28 3
		0 55 a	27 1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
February.		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.....	25	m 5 58	17 5
		5 42 a	16 9
Thurs ...	26	m 6 21	17 0
		6 10 a	17 0
Fri		m 6 43	16 9
		6 37 a	17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, February 25th, 5h. 32·1m. a.m. ; Apogee, 28th, 2·7h. p.m. First Quarter, March 5th, 10h. 33·0m. a.m. ; Full Moon, 12th, 9h. 43·5m. a.m. ; Perigee, 13th 3·8h. a.m.; Last Quarter, 19th 1h. 6·5m a.m.

RACIAL RELATIONS.

COMMERCE AS A COMMON MEETING GROUND.

In the course of his presidential address at the annual meeting of the European Association, in Calcutta, dealing with racial problems in India, Mr. Dudley Myers, the retiring president, said they were ever being urged, in general terms which contained no element of guidance, to endeavour to promote better feelings between the races, but it would appear to be forgotten that the very first step to be advocated in this direction was the demarcation of the boundaries of the rights, interests and aspirations which divide the races, on the general realisation of which so much depends. He approached the subject with the fullest sympathy. He had thought over it deeply for many years and had long since been forced to the conclusion that the isolated efforts of the individual, however admirable they might be, were of little avail, being at best but equivalent to a futile drop of oil floating on the surface of a vast and seething ocean of troubled waters. Collective action alone could count. The whole question was one which must be looked at from a practical standpoint, divested of all the false sentiment which was so often attached to it. "Let us admit in the first place, he continued, "that we, none of us came to India out of any excess of missionary zeal, but that we came here to benefit ourselves and to make our careers. Let us then realise that in making this the land of our adoption we have taken not only the responsibilities which attach to every settler in a foreign land, but the responsibility which attaches in a very special degree to every European who seeks his fortune in India of promoting by every means in his power the welfare of this great country and its inhabitants."

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL POSITIONS.

The political position, he said, was necessarily the one which presented the greatest difficulties, for they found themselves at once on contentious ground and face to face with that portion of the problem which did not readily lend itself to analysis. That the Indians should demand a larger share in the government of the country was but natural. The question was, how far those concessions could reasonably be carried. That was a question which he would not attempt to answer. The political problem was one for the Government and the Council Chambers to solve.

Mr. Myers then proceeded to discuss social affairs. He said :—

The social proposition is necessarily a delicate one, but it requires to be critically, albeit sympathetically, examined, for there is undoubtedly a tendency to overrate its bearing on the general problem. I have reason to believe that in some quarters undue importance is attached to the promotion of social relations and that this, regarded more in the light of a determining factor than of a resulting development, is looked upon as the open sesame to a better understanding all round. With this opinion I disagree. Social relations between two alien races, divided by long centuries of totally diverse thought, custom, outlook, tradition and religion cannot be forced. These natural barriers cannot be broken down at will. Blood is thicker than water, and time and circumstances alone can bring about the social blending of the two races.

THE COMMERCIAL CLASSES.

Let us now turn to the vast field which opens out to us in the consideration of the non-political proposition. We all know what excellent and cordial relations exist between the commercial classes of all races in India, and with what respect and good feeling the East and the West mix on the common meeting ground where the protection and promotion of their mutual interests draws them together in the bond of unity. We know, moreover, how this cordiality is never allowed to be clouded by the intrusion of political or other outside contentious questions and how social relations resulting from commercial intercourse are established on the sure and permanent foundation of mutual esteem and understanding. I have selected this illustration as being the one with which we ourselves are most familiar, but my remarks must be taken as applying equally to other fields of labour and general interest in which more or less similar conditions obtain. The deduction to be drawn therefrom is that given a general meeting ground and a common bond of interest the races can undoubtedly be brought together and the happiest of relations established. The non-political field is full of problems wherein the interests of Europeans and Indians are closely bound up. It is therefore in this field that the natural meeting ground of the races is to be found and, even if for no higher reasons than those of practical expediency, it is in this field that the races must be drawn together, more systematically than at present, in their mutual interests and for the good of the country. It is not for this Association to undertake this work. It is not for any communal organisation, as such, to take an active part in it. It must be the work of an organisation yet to be created.

THE ASSOCIATION'S AIM.

In conclusion, I would once more emphasise the position of the European Association and the important part which it has to play. This Association is here to protect the collective interests of a community which, numerically small though it be, occupies a position of weight and importance second to none in the country. The Association has not only its individual task to perform, as have all other communal organisations, in the interests of their respective communities, but it behoves it moreover to support by every means in its power the constituted Government of the country. Each community has its individual claims ; each community has its individual outlook, and it is necessary that each community should have its individual voice, but until the non-official Europeans in India were organised on a communal basis there was a link missing in the chain of communal representation. This defect has now been made good and it rests with the community to make full and legitimate use of the machinery which has been created to serve it.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe).

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

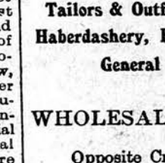
MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

CONSTIPATION—A GREAT DANGER.

When you are ill and the doctor is called the first thing he does is to give you a medicine to purge the bowels.

He does this for two reasons: first, because no other medicine can act properly if the bowels are constipated ; second, because the probability is that if the bowels had not been clogged you would not have been ill at all.

When the waste from your food stays too long in the system, it decomposes and gives rise to bad gases which swell the stomach, cause flatulence (wind), nausea, headache and a miserable feeling of heaviness and lassitude.



TRADE MARK on every genuine package of Doan's Dinner Pills.

Unless promptly disposed of, this waste is likely to poison the whole system. It is the cause of liver complaint, biliousness, indigestion, diseases of the stomach, inflammation of the bowels, piles, and most skin diseases.

Unfortunately, many who are costive fly to harsh purgatives containing mercury or other mineral drugs, which leave the bowels in an exhausted state. Then the second state is worse than the first, for patient has to increase the dose repeatedly to get the same relief, until the medicine loses its effect altogether, and the bowels are permanently weakened. Doan's Dinner Pills contain no mineral ingredients whatever. They are purely vegetable. They act promptly and thoroughly, without pain or discomfort, and just as if the movement was a natural one. They gradually strengthen the bowels so that after a sufficient course the use of the medicine may be discontinued.

A dose of Doan's Dinner Pills should always be taken at night if there has not been a free action of the bowels during the day.

Doan's Dinner Pills are sold in three size bottles ; prices As. 4, 8 and 12 per bottle obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

PATCA SHOP

Owners to No. 4

Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Mahomed Brothers

Tailors & Outfitters, Sola Hats, Haberdashery, Fancy Jewellery & General Merchants,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Opposite Crawford Market,

Oomrigar Building,

BOMBAY.

Maddening Headaches.

Dull, grinding aches in the forehead, over the eyes or at the base of the brain; sharp, shooting pains through the temples and sides of the face; throbbing, maddening pains in the head—Pains that set every nerve quivering in agony. All kinds of headaches and neuralgia—all sorts of external aches and pains are instantly relieved and quickly cured by LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM, just rub it in. Apply it where the pain is, let it penetrate, and the pain is gone.

Keep a bottle in the house, for it is the surest and most speedy relief for sprains, bruises, swelling, strained neck, aching back, aching feet—common as well as uncommon aches—and pains that make life a burden.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE
ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, Ltd.

New Business £3,500,000 per annum.

NO SHAREHOLDERS. PURELY MUTUAL

PREMIUM RATES.—Ten per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices The 20 payment Life Policy issued by this Association is cheaper than the 25 payment Policy issued by the majority of Life Offices

THUS SAVING FIVE YEARS' PREMIUMS.

Gentlemen able to introduce business should apply to BOMBAY BRANCH.—Sassoon House Elphinstone Circle.

Resident Secretary.—C. STANLEY PRICE.

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Consols 2½ per cent.	75 15-16—3-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25·20 1-2 unchgd.
Rentes 3 per cent.	87 1-4 unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	20·45—1-2
Bar Silver Spot	26 11-16+1 8
Do. 2 months hence	26 1-2+1-16
Closing Tone of silver	Rise caused by India & China buying
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	64 3-8 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d'st. (Bank buying Rate)	1 3 7-8 unchgd.
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	90—1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 mst	2 7-16+1-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 mst	2 3-8 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	¾ 1-8 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 1-8 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77·9 1-8—1-4
Interest day to day loans	1 3-8 unchgd.
Do. 7 day market loans	1 5-8+1-8

Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 29th ultimo.

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	599 "
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	.....
Total Day's Imports	8,000 "

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.—Fair demand —Steady.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures—Quiet

Tone of Manchester Market.—Dull & inactive.

Mid-Americans	7·70+2
Egyptian F. G. F.	420 unchgd.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

New York. Holiday.
New Orleans. Holiday until Wednesday.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-March	6·70+1
March-April	6·70 unchanged.
April-May	6·66+1
May-June	6·65 unchanged.
June-July	6·60+1
July-August	6·55 unchanged.
August-September	6·44+1
September-Oct	6·30 unchanged
October-Nov	6·22 unchanged.
November-Dec.	6·18

LONDON, Feb. 23.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 432 lbs. C.I.F.	37 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports	London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.	Buyers.
Wheat F.-A.-Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	No quotation.
Tone—Firm.	
Wheat Afloat for U. Kingdom	3,450,000

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber	3 0 1-2—1-4
	Feb.-March—Sellers- Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—32 lbs	No sellers.
Barletta Rasso—62½ lbs	35 1-4+1-4
Do. Months	Feb.-March.
Do. Buyers etc.,	Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales	36 1-2+1-4 March-April. Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship	54 1-2 new terms.
Do. Months	March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports	Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.	Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. ex-ship	54 3-4+1-2 new terms.
Do. Months	March-April.
Do. Name of Ports	Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc	Sellers.
Brown 416 lbs ex-ship	48 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—	March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports	Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.	Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.	

LINSEED.—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	49 3-4+1-2
Do. Months—	March-April.
Do. Name of Ports	Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc	Sellers.
Tone—Firm.	
Linseed Calcutta	48+3d.
Do. Months—	Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports	London—Done & Buyers.
Tone—Firmer.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	43 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—	Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports	Amsterdam
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc	Done.
Tone—Firm.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed	£5-19-9+3d.
Months	Feb.-March.
Ports	Hull.
Buyers etc.	Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.	

METALS.—

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£64 1-2—1-4
Copper Braziers	£80 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	6 7-8 unchgd.

FREIGHT.—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal	9s. 9d. unchgd—Value.

ARRIVALS.—

"Euphorbia," "Den of Ogil," "Errington Court," "Transport."

SUGAR.—

German Granulated Sugar— C & F India (Double bags)	12 8 1-4— unchgd—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments	April-August.
Tone—Quiet.	
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India	11 9 3-4—unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	March.
Tone—Nothing doing.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	9 3 1-2+1-4 Sellers. 9 7 3-4—1-4 Sellers
Months of Shipments	March-May.
Tone—Quiet with a fairly steady tone.	
E A R & Similar Crystals C and F India	13 3 3-4—3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	March-July.
Tone—Very little doing.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta	11 0 3-4unchanged.
Mauritius crystals C & F Bombay	10 11 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	March—Value.
Tone—Quiet.	
Java Sugar—Very quiet. Prices unchanged.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING. Feb. 24th, 1914.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY. BY RAIL on 21st & 22nd Feb., 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	51	58,903
B. B. & C. I. Ry	55	63,348

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bra. rate since 13th Nov.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bra. rate since 15th Jan.	6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan.	7 p.c.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 4 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE :—

The tone of the market is easier. Business is still somewhat restricted.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do. Forward	1s. 4 3-16 15th Apl
Do. France Ready	171
Do. Marks Ready	139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	140
Shanghai 60 days' sight	189 1-4
Japan 60 days' sight	145 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 15-16 for cash and the near settlement and has improved 1-16 during the day with a moderate business passing.

We quote—

Cash	Rs. 96 0 0
1st Settlement	Rs. 96 0 0
2nd Settlement	Rs. 96 0 0

BULLION :—

Bar silver in London advanced 1-8 for ready to 26 11-16 and 1-16 for forward to 26 1-2. The tone of the local market is steadier and a moderate business has been done at and about our quotations.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23 15 3
Australian Gold	Rs. 23 14 9
Sovereigns Gold	Rs. 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	Rs. 69 2 0
1st Settlement	Rs. 67 13 0
2nd Settlement	Rs. 67 5 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	Rs. 78 8 0
1st Settlement	Rs. 77 3 0
2nd Settlement	Rs. 76 11 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand :—

WELD AND CO.—Liverpool :—"Featureless steady market." American markets closed.

GRUNING AND CO.—"South is offering very little. Any demand will change the aspect of the market."

Both New York and New Orleans were closed yesterday and the latter market will also be closed to-day. Liverpool was practically unchanged. The local market opened steady at Rs. 280 for good Broach, the rate for which advanced to Rs. 281 1-2 in the early afternoon. At Colaba some business was done in Oomras and Bengal March, but Broach was more in demand than other sorts and at the close the rate for good Broach has advanced to Rs. 28 2-3. The tone at the close is steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	285-6	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	...	282-3	"
Fine ,, Wardha	Hinganghat...	256	"
" "	Nagpur ...	252-3	"
" "	Yeotmal ...	245	"
" "	Dhamangaon P. ...	238	"
" "	Khamgaon Akola...	227-8	"
" "	Amraoti ...	229-30	"
" "	Khandeish ...	209-10	"
F. G. "	Khandeish ...	201	"
Fine "	Muthia ...	204-5	"
" "	Bengal ...	207	"
F. G. Bengal	...	197	"

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone...	...	Barely steady.
Estimated Sales	...	3,000
Total Imports...	...	37,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·71+1
Mar.-Apr. ...	6·71+1
Apr.-May ...	6·66 unchgd.
May-June ...	6·66+1
June-July ...	6·60 unchgd.
July-Aug. ...	6·56+1
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·45+1
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·31+1
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·23+1

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 15 0	B.T.
May	...	Rs. 8 15 0	R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	...	Rs. 9 1 0	R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	...	Rs. 7 12 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	...	Rs. 9 2 0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 58 0 0	
Black Kutni	...	Rs. 44 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Forward	...	Rs. 11 4 0	R.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 34 0 0	

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold	...	Rs. 48 0 0	
Small	...	Rs. 47 0 0	

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 10 0	B. T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Market is steady. We quote :—

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready.	Rs. 5 11	0	R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	... Rs. 5 14	0	R.T.

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	26,272 Bales.
Wheat	...	4,903 Cwts.
Linseed	...	8,406 "
Rapeseed	...	324 "
Gingellyseed	...	8,896 "
Poppyseed	...	Nil "
Groundnuts	...	3,770 "
Castorseed	...	10,992 "
Rice	...	14,903 "
Myrabollams	...	2,210 "
Cottonseed	...	24,893 "
Mowrasseed	...	173 "
Gram	...	523 "
Joowar	...	5,415 "
Maize	...	Nil "
Barley	...	162 "

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Am unt.	Paid-up.		Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p.c	345c
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 "	280
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 "	1596
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	64½
Bank of Bengal	500	600	14 "	1690
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 "	1440
Bank o Rangoon	100	100	7 "	90
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 "	60
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	170
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	20	Nil	11
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bahk	£10	£ 4	4 "	88
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 "	£22
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl.125	dl.125	£ 4	£80
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ p c	610

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	25	830
Alliance	1000	1000	...	50
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	60
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	Nil	105
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	250	250	15	660
Bombay United	250	250	20	490
Century	100	100	3	230
Central India	500	500	70	1830
China	1000	1000	...	640
Chhow Silk	500	500	20	455
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	80	1472½
Coronation Mill	500	500	...	250
Connaught	300	300	...	175
Coorla	1000	1000	40	530
Crescent	100	100	6	113¾
Currimbhoy	250	250	10½	222
Crown	500	500	20	250
David	450	450	20	472½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	400
Empress	500	500	...	125
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	6	180
Fazulbhoy	250	250	20	435
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1400
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	315
Gold-Mohur	500	500	pr. 20	490
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	520
Howard and Bullough	500	500	15	375
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1325
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	80
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	375
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	60	900
James Greaves	500	500	...	175
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	5	1024
Jivraj Balóo	1000	1000	...	375
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	200
Khandesh	1000	610	25	825
Khatau Makanjee	1000	1000	55	1365
Kohinoor	500	500	25	715
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	pr. 100	1140
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2015
Madhavji Dharamsay	500	500	75	1050
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	50	1850
Morarji Gooculdas	1000	1000	60	2790
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	222½
Moon	250	250	...	160
New Great Eastern	200	200	7	220
New City of Bombay	500	500	35	1,035
Phœnix	100	100	6	161½
Presidency	1000	1000	20	20[illegible]
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	Nil	700
Sassoon Silk	500	500	Nil	250
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	4300
S Mahratha	250	250	Nil	60
Standard Mills	500	500	45	1070
Sun	125	125	Nil	105
Swan	250	250	10	272
Swadeshi	500	500	50	1472½
Textile	500	500	Nil	1240
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Nil	395
do	500	500	Nil	640
Western India	1000	1000	25	475
	125	125	Nil	102

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry.	500	500	8 p c	695
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 "	145
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 "	142
Central Provinces	...	...	...	121½x
Guzrat Railway	100	...	4 "	109
Mandra Bhon	10	25	Nil	30
Sindh Light Rys Ld	100	100	6 "	150
Samastrajgunj	100	25	Nil	25
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	7½ "	590
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	4 p. c.	115

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p. c.	145
All India Ut. Co., Ld.	100	20	5 "	6
Bamankua	5	5	...	2
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p. c.	35
Badham Pile	70	70	7 "	94
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 "	40
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 "	897½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld	£10	£10	5	222
Do. do. P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	173
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	2 "	18
Bombay Flour Mill.	500	500	20 "	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	400
Bombay S. N. Co.	250	250	5	215
Do do. P	250	250	6	270
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	3	30
Delhi Flour	200	200	5	100
Empire of I. L. A	500	500	40 p. c.	525
John Roberts and Co	100	100	5 "	200
Jost Fans Supply Co	100	100	10 "	50
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ "	168
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	90
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	95
Marsland Price and Co.	100	100	6 p. c.	100
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 "	69
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	20 "	510
Phillips and Co	40	40	19 "	25
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	865
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	17½	23½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co;	100	100	5	70
Soundy and Co	100	100	...	90
Tata I. St. Co. D. O. Ld. P.	75	75	...	76
	80	80	...	135
	150	150	6 p. c.	157
Thacker and Co	50	50	30 p. c.	210
Telephone Co	25	26	yr. 1-9	71
Treacher and Co	500	500	yr. 30	480

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	300	5200
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	500
Bombay Cotton	...	...	...	...
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p c	95
Broach City	200	200	14 "	90
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	190
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	690
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	60
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	130
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	290
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	100
Mahuva	200	200	ni	80
Mercantile	125	125	nil	20
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	220
New East India	1000	1000	75	850
New Mofussil Co	400	400	60 84	800
New Berar	500	500	40	500
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	600xd
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	
Surat City	200	200	20	250
Volkart U P Co Ld	500	500	50	190?
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	106

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 21st Feb., 1914, as compared with the statement of 14th Feb., 1914 :—

Liabilities.	Feb. 14. Rs.	Feb. 21. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office	17595429	17648614
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	97854706	98444169
Post Bills	9860	9109
Sundries	2051043	2107717
	138110838	138809609
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	20453544	20385858
Other authorised Securities	307144	307144
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	23094563	22353049
Loans, on do. do...	34162522	32796061
Bills discounted and purchased	18923369	20662819
Dead Stock	273566	273733
Stamps	7168	7175
Bullion	767645	1043219
Balances with other Banks	725510	1192554
Sundries	154548	131839
Cash	39238259	39656158
Rupees	138110838	138809608

DAILY IMPORTS—FEB. 24.

Steamer Sardar from Busrah, Agents Persian Gulf S. N. Coy.—200 jottas 50 bundles assafoetida, 74 bundles 8 bales skins, 1 bundle hides, 319 bags gum, 2,452 buskets, 353 bundles 638 bags dates, 110 bags almonds, 275 bags raisins, 122 bags linseed, 3 bags cumminseed, 24 bags 15 cases pista nuts, 29 cases rose water, 23 bundles 2 jottas attari, 1 case woollen goods, 20 bundles wool raw, 3 bales twist.

Steamer Ismaila from Calcutta. Agents M M and Co.—3 cases cigarettes, 29 coils 20 jottas rope, 132 jottas coir yarn, 32 cases clocks, 602 bales gunny bags, 793 hesian cloth, 148 bales twine, 70 bales jute twine, 5 bales hemp twine, 140 bundles coffee husks, 25 bags cow hides, 60 bags cement, 15 cases skins, 7 cases tobacco, 9,766 bags rice, 3 cases castor oil, 12 cases hair oil, 665 bags B nuts, 124 bags cocoanuts, 39 jottas copra, 8 cases cardamoms, 39 bags chillies, 81 bags pepper, 189 bags turmeric, 476 bags 220 baskets ginger, 300 bales cotton raw, 191 bales 40 boras cotton waste, 69 cases 331 half chests 279 chests tea.

Steamer Marienfels from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—67 cases medicines, 56 cases patent medicines, 8 cases drugs, 485 cases 3 boxes lanterns, 26 cases locks, 100 barrels, rosin, 52,300 cases petroleum, 166 barrels 130 cases lubricating oil, 26 cases vaseline, 3 cases paint, 20 cases varnish, 13 cases paper, 10 cases grape nuts, 200 bales extracted cloves 5 cases soap, 150 cases oats, 36 barrels grease.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, it is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—56 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 5 bales hemp, G Ramjee; 10 bales wool. E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales wool, Bombay Co; 3 bales wool, B Hurbham; 11 bales wool, N Khatav; 17 cwts scrap lead, Macbeth Bros and Co; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

City of Calcutta s—8 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji; 1,501 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 25 cwts cottonseed (sawaree), Punja Dewram.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—9 cwts ducks (Bombay), Franco Indian T Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 8 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 760 cwts teelseeds, Ralli Bros; 705 cwts gingellysced, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—50 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR MALAGA.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—5 bales goat skins, E N Stein.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—13 cases opium, P and O S N Co; 100 bales cotton cutting, 90 cwts rubber old, EHarjun; 2 bales cotton and woollen carpet, A Ebrahim; 70 casks goat skins Nizamuddin and Co; 5,200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts myrabollams, Pulee and Co; 50 cwts turmeric. M A Kayum; 50 bales hemp, Gokuldas Veerji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ariadne Irene s—2,125 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji.

Ariasto s—5,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2000 cwts cottonseed, 615 cwts castorseed, G Bhimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ariadne Irene s—30 bales hamp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Holtby s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 10 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 10 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

North Pacific s—55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 72 ables silk waste, W Wolf and Sons; 1,500 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, M B Kaisha.

Picton s—290 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, 110 bales cotton waste, 100 bales hemp, Chaturbhuj Peraj and Co; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 678 cwts myrabollams, Caliandas Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, H Maganlal; 25 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Yeddo s—16,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 203 cwts gum Arabic, 102 cwts gum kadaya, R Damji and Co; 39 cwts gum Arabic P Jeshabhoy; 30 cwts gum olibanum, 200 cwts dry ginger, 2,194 cwts capsicums, M Jaferbhoy; 4,000 cwts castorseed, D S Lloyd and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, D Bomanji; 2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 450 cwts cashewnuts, 1 0 cwts mustardseed, 100 cwts dilseeds, R Jiwandas and Co; 630 cwts gum Arabic, S Cooverji and Co; 4,200 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Yeddo s—140 bales wool, Tathus Feeld and Co; 400 casks, 20 bales goat skins, E N Stein; 1,300 cwts groundbone Croft Mody and Co.

FOR ADEN (for orders.)

Yeddo s—6 000 cwts Jawaree, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Cleopatra s—912 cwts gum olibanum, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Cleopatra s—119 bales cottonyarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR ADEN (for orders.)

China s—8000 cwts Jawaree, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s—110 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

China s—100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Alberto Treves s—100 bales cotton. 40 bales hosiery cutting, W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton cutting, Lyon Lord and Co; 400 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 150 bales cotton, 12 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 30 bales hemp, F Khatichand; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, Pulee and Co; 52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Inaba Maru—150 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales cotton, T Yuasa.

FOR MOJI.

Inaba Maru s—200 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURES BY THE S.S. ELYSIA.

The Anchor Line's steamer Elysia will sail from No. 2 Shed, Victoria Dock, on the night of February 25 with the following passengers Medical inspection will take place alongside the steamer at 6-15 p.m. sharp :—

TO PORT SAID.—Wood, Mr S C G.

TO MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Miss H M	Nunan, Dr Wm
Fox, Mr W T	Nunan, Mrs, and infant.
Fox, Mrs	Smith, Rev C E
Godson, Mr E H	Smith, Mrs
Godson, Mrs	Smith, Miss
Jackson, Mr J E	

TO LONDON.

Blacker, Mrs B	Kerr, Mrs B
Clay, Mrs J M, child, infant and nurse	Kerr, Miss
	Spreckley, Mrs A E
Chapman, Mr C W	Turner, Miss R
Findlay, Mrs	Tillard, Capt A K D
Harvey, Mrs A H, and child	Ward, Col

TO LIVERPOOL.

A'Court, Capt R E H	Illingworth, Miss C
Buller, Mrs, and infant	Norton, Miss L
Brown, Mrs F G M	Schugren, Rev E C
Valentine, 2 infants and nurse	Schugren, Mrs, and infant
	Schugren, Master
Cochrane, Master E	Schugren, Miss
Guppy, Mrs R F B L, & 2 children	Schugren, Miss
	Streatfield, Miss
Guest, Miss	

TO NEW YORK.—Wishart, Miss A E

The yard of Bromley (Kent) South Railway Station was the scene of an extraordinary occurrence on Saturday night, January 31. A motor-car belonging to Mr. F. Capon, of Downe, was standing in the yard, when another car, driven by a Mrs. Nicholl's also of Down, entered. Mrs. Nihneolls's car ran into the rear of Mr. Capon's car with such force that its petrol tank was smashed. The escaping petrol immediately became ignited, and in a moment or two both cars were alight, the flames rising to a height of 20ft or 30 ft. The fire brigade was summoned and they succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Both cars were however practically wrecked, and the roof of the station was slightly damaged.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Son

Best Flax Canvas

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SOLABHOY TYEBJI & SON

BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMPANY REPORTS.

BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The directors of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in the 42nd audited balance sheet and profit and loss accounts for the year ending December 31, 1913, state that there was a nett profit on the dye works for the year of Rs. 1,54,953-3-0; and on the spring mills of Rs. 3,94,736-12-2; total Rs. 5,49,689-15-11; which, with the previous balance of Rs. 5,523-15-11, amounts to Rs. 5,55,213-15-10.

Out of this amount, the directors have declared and paid the 54th adinterim dividend for the half year ending June 30, 1913 on 6,848 shares at Rs. 20 per share, absorbing Rs. 136,960; and also have transferred to machinery deterioration fund, Rs. 1,47,818-0-11; repairs fund, Rs. 87,595-15-4; equalization of dividend fund, Rs. 45,000-0-0; total, Rs. 4,17,374-0-3; leaving a nett balance of Rs. 1,37,839-1-7.

Out of this balance the irectors recommend a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20-0-0 per share, absorbing Rs. 1,36,960 and to car. forward Rs. 879-15-7 to this year's account. The directors regret to report that prospects for this year are not favourable.

The directors beg to report that the extension mentioned in the last report of 684 looms at the spring mills is nearly completed and all the machinery will work by the end of March 1914.

The directors have, as in previous years, set aside Rs. 11,207-7-6 to Fire Insurance Fund Account the amount of discount on premium received from the Insurance Companies for the efficient installation of hydrants and other

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

RACING NOTES.

KEMPION NOT TO RUN TO-DAY.

A WELL-EARNED REST.

(By Our Racing Representative.)

To-day is the last day of the Bombay big meeting, and the programme promises to yield a capital afternoon's sport. The chief point of difference in the lists of handicaps and horses left in is the withdrawal of Kempion from the Mansfield Plate, a Rs. 7,000 handicap run over six furlongs. If ever a race horse is entitled to a rest Kempion is that horse. He has run in and won four races in a fortnight, and not all of them easy ones—as witness his victory on Saturday in the Willingdon Plate with ten and a half stones on his back—and has won Rs. 35,000 in stakes for his lucky owner. When it is remembered that Kempion had a busy and profitable season in Calcutta before coming on to Bombay—he won over Rs. 30,000 in stakes on the other side—no one will deny that he has fully earned his summer's keep.

With Kempion out of the way Primrose Morn has become top weight with 10st. 7lbs., and with this heavy burden it will be by no means a walk-over for Mr. Goculdass' horse. He is a good one over this distance we know, but 10st. 7lbs. is a very big weight, and he is giving from two to three stones to all the other competitors If Criton goes, he will make Primrose Morn go all the way to win, and there are one or two others in that must stand a chance at the weights, notably Pretty Good Sort and Orepesa. My fancy is for Criton, with Primrose Morn and Pretty Good Sort for the places.

The handicapper has also set us a very perplexing puzzle to unravel in the Colaba Plate. Hamara is at the head of the weights with 9st. 12lbs. and well as she ran on Saturday when she was allowed to go, one cannot conscientiously give her to win here, with over three stones more to shoulder. She is a mare that does not like weight, and I cannot see her winning under this heavy burden. Cherrywood will, in all probability, go for the sprint race, as will Bachelor's Knot, and in their absence I like the chances of Miss Drake, with Flying Fish and Devereux for the places.

The field for the Worli Plate has been reduced by scratchings to eight, and should provide a good race. If Lithosian showed his true form on Saturday we must leave him out of of our calculations altogether for this event, but I do not think he did, and I should not be surprised to see him romp away with the race to-day. If his connections back him, then other wise people will follow suit; if not, Cherrywood ought to win it. Impecunious will probably be in the first three. On the way they ran on Saturday neither Thank You nor Dhaman can be selected for the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Plate, and the race looks good for Mexico, which had none too easy a run on Saturday, and has only 9lbs more to carry. For the places Goldfish II and Beyrut.

In the other three races Arabs only are catered for, and attempting to pick out likely ones in this class of race is, as I have intimated before, a difficult and thankless task. Guldasta ought to win the Cecil Gray Plate, Sweden likewise should score in the Desert Plate, and if Abdul Malik goes in the Gough Memorial Plate, I think he will win it—but these are only selections made on form and the recent running of the horses named, and form seldom goes for anything in Arab races.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

THE MARRYATT CUP WON BY ENGLAND.

The final match between England and Nicholson for the Marryatt Cup was decided on yesterday afternoon, when conditions, owing to the absence of the high wind experienced during the last few days, were considerably improved. On form England was expected to win and this proved to be the case, but he did not, by any means, have matters all his own way. Nicholson not only played extremely well but he gave England a very hard game. Both players were frequently applauded for brilliant play by the spectators, who assembled in considerable numbers as the game progressed. England's service was particularly accurate, but if there was any fault in Nicholson's game it was that he now and then served a double fault which on two or three occasions lost him a valuable point. Play was very level for the first few games in the first set, England holding a slight advantage at 4-2, Then Nicholson got in some well placed strokes and got level at four all, only to lose the set, 6-4. Again, in the second set the match was very level, each player winning his service until three all. Then Nicholson went ahead for the first time, but England again got level at four all, Nicholson winning the set 6-4. The third set looked as if it would also be very well contested, but after the first two games England proved his superiority and won, 6-1.

S. Calvocoressi / A. Boyes — Boyes 6—3, 6—4.
Capt. Hut-chinson / F. Portlock — Portlock W. O.
Boyes 6—4, 6—2; Nicholson 6—3, 6—4.
N. Marryat / M. F. Nicholson — Nicholson 6—3, 6—2.
M. N. Hogg / Capt F. H. James — James 6—1, 6—4.
Nicholson 6—3, 6—4.
L. S. Barlett / R. D. England — England 6—0, 6—1.
G. E. Frye / L. B. Heemskirk — Heemskirk 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.
Nicholson 6—1, 6—0; England 6—1, 6—0.
R. L. Sherbrooke / G. J. Fletcher / E. J. Bunbury / Major Preston — Sherbrooke 6—3 6—4. Bunbury 2—6, 6—2, 6—1.
England 6-4, 4-6, 6-1.
Bunbury 6-5, 4-6, 6-2.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The Bombay Horse Show was concluded yesterday afternoon when some of the most interesting classes were judged. Competition was keenest in the championship for hunters and the jumping competitions. At the conclusion of the judging a splendid musical ride by the Governor's Bodyguard added to the enjoyment of the day's programme and the riders' fine performance was greatly appreciated by the spectators, of whom there were even more than on the previous day.

After the sporting programme had been concluded the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, Vice-President of the General Committee, asked Lady Willingdon to distribute the prizes, and in doing so said he must thank their indefatigable Honorary Secretary, Capt. Wilson, for the trouble he had taken in organizing and successfully carrying out the show this year. He congratulated him on the result, because this year it was a most successful show, both in quality and quantity. Their Excellencies' exhibits were a record in number. In all classes this year, the entries were specially good in number. The hunter class was well filled, though the harness class did not fetch many, but perhaps this was due to the introduction and greater use of motor-cars. However, he hoped this class would also be well filled next year. Mr. Graham added that the musical ride of the Bodyguard was greatly appreciated.

They were delighted to find that their Excellencies had a good share of the prizes won, but they were sure no one deserved it more. Their presence on the Race-course, on the hunting field, and at such functions was very much appreciated by the sporting public of Bombay.

Mr. Graham also thanked the judges, the stewards and the ring stewards for the manner in which they had carried out their duties.

Her Excellency then distributed the prizes, and cheers for her were heartily given.

The Governor's Speech.

His Excellency the Governor, in an address also congratulated Captain Wilson on the success he had achieved. The judges and the stewards had tiresome and hard duties to perform, and thanks were due to them for the way in which they carried them out. They were all satisfied and pleased and that showed how admirably the ring stewards did their work. His Excellency thanked them all on behalf of the assembly. He wished increasing prosperity to the Bombay Horse Show.

Results of the Judging.

The following are the results of yesterday's competitions:—

POLO PONIES.—Ponies other than Arab and C. B. likely to make Polo Ponies. Ponies entered in the above class must be in possession of I. P. A. certificates and must never have been shown in any Polo Pony class before, and will be claimable for Rs. 2,000. To be shown in hand, but the Judges may wish to ride them. 1st prize presented by Sir Shapurji B. Broacha and the Hon'ble Mr. P. D. Pattani. 2nd prize presented by Mr. Ratan Tata. Judges: Major J. H. M. Davie and Major C. L. Gregory.

Mr. D. Blythe's Naughty 1
Mr. A. K. Graham's Craigton ... 2

Fourteen entered.

HUNTERS.—Heavy-weight Hunters. A horse entered in this class must have been fairly and regularly hunted during the present season with the Bombay Hounds. 1st prise presented by Mrs. Marshall Reid. 2nd prize presented by Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mr. W. M. Ross. Judges: Major F. D. Hunt and Colonel F. Eassie.

Lt.-Col. J. S. Forbes' Grayling ... 1
Capt. E. B. Egerton's Blaze... ... 2

Eleven entered.

LADIES' HACKS.—Ponies 14-2 and under. In the above class horses or ponies must be ridden by Ladies (side saddle or astride). 1st prize presented by The Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. 2nd prize presented by Mr. T. W. Birkett and Mr. W. S Ogston. 3rd prize presented by Mr. J. C. Bowen. Judges: Major C. L. Gregory and Capt. R. S. Scott.

Lady Willingdon's Wait and See ... 1
Mrs. J. L. Meyer's Modesty 2
The Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham's Corney 3

Twenty-one competed.

HUNTERS.—Light Weight Hunters. A horse entered in the above class must have been fairy and regularly hunted during the present season with the Bombay Hounds. 1st prize presented by Mr. Julius Gove. 2nd prize presented by Mr. W. S. Millard and Mr. M. N. Hogg. Judges: Colonel F. Eassie and Major F. D. Hunt.

Lt.-Col. J. S. Forbes' Dhu Dhu ... 1
Mrs. W. Graham's Durbari ... 2

Fourteen entered.

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASSES.—Polo Ponies. Only Red and Blue Rosette Winners are eligible to compete in the above class. 1st prize presented by Messrs. Lund and Blockley. Judges: Major J. H. M. Davie and Major C. L. Gregory.

Capt. Goldie's Princess IV. 1

Ten competed.

HARNESS CLASSES "TURN OUTS."—Horses or Ponies in single Harness. In the above class the whole "Turn Out" will be taken into consideration in judging. The complete "Turn Out" must be the *bona-fide* property of the Exhibitor. 1st prize presented by Colonel Deseraj Urs. Judge: Major F. D. Hunt.

Mr. R. D. M. Goculdas' Mel Valley Flash 1

Nine entered.

LADIES' HACKS.—Horses over 14-2. In the above class horses or ponies must be ridden by Ladies (side saddle or astride). 1st Prize presented by Sir Dorab Tata, Kt. 2nd Prize presented by Prince Vijayasinghji of Palitana. Judges: Major C. L. Gregory and Capt. R. S. Scott.

H. E. Lord Willingdon's Wild Oats... 1
Mrs. J. L. Meyer's Mystic Morn..... 2

Fifteen entered.

CHARGERS.—English and Colonial Troop Horses belonging to the Bombay Cavalry, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard and Mounted Police. All chargers must be paraded in Drill Order (with swords) uniform optional. 1st Prize presented by Mr. R. G. Baldock. 2nd Prize presented by Mr. R. G. Baldock. Judges: Col. A. Young and Capt. H. C. Dibben.

The Bombay Bodyguard's ... 1
The Bombay Bodyguard's ... 2

Eighteen competed.

JUMPING COMPETITION.—For Horses. 1st Prize presented by Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas. 2nd Prize presented by Mr. Ananji Nanji and Mr. Ali Bin Talib. 3rd Prize presented by Mr. J. L. Symons and Mr. J. Crawford. Judges: Col. A. Young, Col. F. Eassie and Major F. D. Hunt.

Capt. O. M. Harris' Nulli Secundus 1
Mr. F. Hearson's Down South 2
Capt. A. H. M. Wilson's Hold Hard 3
Mr. A. K. Graham's Swiveller 4

An extra prize was given.

Thirty-four entered.

HACKS.—Hacks 14-2 and under. 1st Prize presented by The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott and The Hon. Justice W. L. Weldon. 2nd Prize presented by The Hon. Justice N. W. Kemp and Mr. E. F. Nicholson. Judges: Colonel A. Young and Captain H. C. Dibben.

Mr. John Reynolds' Sponge Cake ... 1
Mr. A. K. Graham's Nappertandy ... 2

Eleven entered.

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASSES.—Hunters. Only Red and Blue Rosette winners are eligible to compete in the above class. 1st Prize presented by Messrs. Garard and Co., Ltd. Judges: Colonel F. Eassie and Major F. D. Hunt.

Col. Forbes' Grayling 1

Nine competed.

CHILDREN'S PONIES.—Children's Ponies and Donkeys. 1st Prize presented by Shri Pirajirao Bapusaheb Ghatge, C. S. I., C. I. E., Chief of Kazal. Judges: Captain M. H. Jackaon and Lieut. Egerton, R. N.

Miss Beatie Horne 1
Miss Budhi Chrystal 2
Master Willie Graham 3

Three competed.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A SHARP RUN.

The meet yesterday was at the Cross-roads, but a very meagre following of no more than thirteen turned out. Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Meade were the two ladies present.

The Master found nothing at the Cross-roads, so he led the pack to Sahar Hill where a jack was found which had a highly developed knack for choosing the sort of country which would take the most out of horse and rider. From Sahar Hill he chose all the worst bits that he could find: passing close to Bomanwadi village he dodged about the intervening country to Pereira Hill, at the top of which he turned back and, knowing his country well, put a wall between himself and the field with big holes on the landing side. Fortunately no one was taken in, and a sharp scamper past Irla ensued. Coming to a hay-field, the hounds were baffled for a time and two distinct lines were found by the pack on the far side. The whips, however, soon got the pack on to the line of the jack who was viewed ahead. The quarry had now to move, and passing Sahar Hill and Sahar village carried on to Caleena tank, where the going was very holding, and at the far side the hounds ran into their jack, all being well coated with mud.

The run was a good one all through, the pace excellent, and most eventful country traversed. It was judged too late for a second run, and the pack was taken back to kennels.

SPRING HANDICAPS AT HOME.

REVIEW OF THE ACCEPTANCES.

There is no official connected with the Jockey Club open to so much criticism as the handicapper, particularly when he introduces his ideas at the commencement of a season; but says the *Daily Mail's* racing correspondent, when Mr. Ford gave his opinion on the chances possessed by the forty-four horses that he had to deal with in regard to the Lincolnshire Handicap, the most severe critic declared that he had done his work well. On this occasion every student of form was satisfied that Long Set would be set to carry top weight at Lincoln, and even amateur handicappers who were as a rule a long way out of their reckoning, were unanimous in giving Mr. S. B. Joel's champion top weight.

From the Wantage stable Sun Yat and Radiant have been withdrawn, but, in addition to Spanish Prince, the establishment can be represented by Blue Stone and Happy Warrior. The last named is the only three-year-old in the race, and the foolish idea has become prevalent that it is impossible for a horse of a younger generation to win the first of the important handicaps. Statisticians point to the fact that the feat has not been accomplished since Wolf's Crag won twenty-one years ago under 6st. 7lb., and that Sceptre, under a similar burden, failed nine years later. Happy Warrior's admirers, however, may discard prejudice or precedent.

The youngster has not accepted for the City and Suburban, and this fact may be taken as significant, but Merton has another candidate engaged in the Carholme event that may prove distinctly dangerous. I refer to Blue Stone, who has stood his ground under 7st. 9lb. His best distance is a mile, but he is somewhat awkward at the gate. Sir Martin has accepted and is well handicapped. There were reasons why Mercutio was not entered and, if all goes well with the representative from the stable, he will take a lot of beating. He is a difficult horse to train, however, and before backing Sir Martin, who is unquestionably the pick of the handicap, it would be advisable to wait till approaching the day of the race. It is not surprsing that Light Brigade has declined. He had a surfeit of racing last year, and so had Young Pegasus. Cheerful was a strong winter tip, but people who backed him did so at their own risk. He will be better later on.

For the Grand National, Captain Paynter's two recent purchases, Finnigan and Castlewrixon Lad, were not expected to run, and Dysart's withdrawal was not in the nature of a surpise. The market will probably show that Covertcoat will be preferred to Irish Mail, particularly after the reports as to the latter's injury, which I understand is not to be taken too seriously.

PYRKE'S APOLLO RESTAURANT
THE SMARTEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE IN INDIA.
Apollo Bunder
Grills, a Speciality
Oysters and other Luxuries.
Private Rooms for Dinner Parties.
Telephone No. 75.
Telegrams:—"Excellence, Bombay."

THE ENGLISH CUP.

DRAW FOR FOURTH ROUND.

London, Feb. 23.

The draw for the fourth round of the Football Association Cup is as follows:—

Sheffield Wednesday v. Aston Villa.
West Ham United or Liverpool v. Queen's Park Rangers.
Sunderland v. Burnley.
Manchester City v. Sheffield United.—Reuter.

BOXING.

THE MIDDLE-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, Feb. 24.

In a boxing contest at the National Sporting Club last night, Pat O'Keefe beat Harry Reeve on points in a twenty-round match for the Middle-Weight Championship of Great Britain.—Reuter.

A WRECKED CAMP.

TORNADO IN NORTHERN INDIA.

For weeks we had been scanning the clear blue sky in hopes of finding a cloud the size of a man's hand, and no persons, writes a correspondent in the *Pioneer*, could have been less prepared for the tornado which swept across the plain where we camped on the 14th. As we sat round the camp fire that evening two storms could be seen playing round the horizon, but the thunder rumbled distantly and the wind was fitful. We had not parted (as we thought) for the night five minutes before a terrific roar deafened us and the cyclone was upon us in all its fury. In a moment not a single one of the tents, under which some 40 souls were sheltered, was left standing. To make matters worse hail stones as large as pigeon's eggs fell thickly, stinging the bewildered camp and its followers, dogs and ponies. All the lamps and lanterns, mercifully, went out, but the darkness added to the confusion and it was impossible to hear voices and directions, or, at first, to find out where everyone was. One of the large tents had caught in the huge tree which was the centre-piece of the camp. Its contents were hurled hither and thither. A solid leather dressing-case was found next day about 200 yards off in a field which was sprinkled liberally with books, letters, music, brushes, enamel basins and every description of possession. A sola topi was picked up about 350 yards off next morning.

Two of the ladies were buried beneath the sopping folds of their wrecked tents, escaping mercifully from the dangers which threatened from stove and lamps. To extricate some dry bedding was the first move, and then to seek shelter in the village close by.

The elephants had been uneasy and had refused their food earlier in the evening; and when the storm broke they stampeded wildly, but were brought back in time to take a bedraggled freight of passengers to the village.

Here a hut had been vacated and two charpoys were ready, also a fire at which we were able partially to dry ourselves and bedding. We felt like a crew of wrecked emigrants and, what is more, looked it. Presently, wonderful to relate, a pot of tea arrived and somewhat restored we sorted out the now fairly dry blankets and tried to rest.

It is fortunate at such moments of catastrophe that the ridiculous aspect can strike one. Certainly the zamindar's hut had never before held an electric lamp cheek by jowl with his tiny oil light; nor had his *hookah* been used as a stand on which to dry stockings; nor the two wooden charpoys been parted by such a vain intruder as an iron spring bedstead; while in a recess of the plaster cornbin stood a white china tea cup. It was vain to expect a good night, but relief at our escape from injury or worse was our prevailing thought, and we put away till the morning our fears as to our wrecked possessions. Silence at last descended on our sanctuary broken only by the drip from the thatch, a wailing village babe, or two gossips' confidences and we tried to sleep. In the quiet following the storm the sporting instinct of those of the party was once more on the alert as forest sounds were heard, and simultaneously three voices cried "Cheetah"!

The light of dawn discovered some cattle curiously peering in upon us, and then it was time to brace ourselves to return to the camp guarded by our retainers. A scene of wilder desolation it would be hard to imagine. Tents were torn to ribbons, and lying in ruined heaps over furniture, or caught on trees. Tent poles were snapped into firewood. Broken crockery, glass and innumerable objects strewed the ground, with piles of soaked garments. The table was set out with remnants and then we proceeded to collect the salvage of the wreck, and incidentally to count our bruises, and in one case, blisters. Most fortunately we were able to reach a bungalow next day, or our plight would have been still more pitiable. Now we are drying and cleaning with rueful faces as well as we may what has been saved to us. It is a mercy that the cyclone, occasioned no doubt by the fierce impact of two storms, was confined to a small area, for though the fields around us are out to pieces with the hail, those even a mile on either side were spared and are rejoicing in the longed for rain.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

CINEMA AS EDUCATOR.

In a report to the London County Council the Education Committee says it has considered the question of utilising the council's school organisation for the purpose of enabling head teachers to take parties of pupils to cinematograph entertainments. It is of opinion that it is not possible at present to give any considered judgment as to the educational value of the cinematograph as a medium of instruction, nor does it think that a stage of development has been reached which makes it desirable that the council should officially recognise the movement by affording facilities in connection with such entertainments. Accordingly the committee has decided that the school organisation may not be used for the purpose.

LORD LONSDALE'S ESCAPE.

Lord Lonsdale was among the passengers in a train which was in collision during a dense fog at Kettering railway station. The collision occurred between a mineral train and two passenger coaches, which had been taken off the train from Nottingham and were being shunted ready to attach to the London express. The coaches were considerably damaged. Lord Lonsdale escaped with a shaking, but his valet, who was standing up at the time, received serious injuries to his face. Local doctors were promptly summoned to the station and attended to the passengers, all of whom were able to proceed to London, with the exception of Lord Lonsdale's valet, who, after being attended to, travelled by a later train. Passenger traffic in both directions was considerably delayed by the mishap.

MINERS' CHOICE OF SPEAKERS.

Northumberland miners have drawn up a queerly-assorted list of speakers for their annual picnic at Morpeth. The final choice is to be made by ballot out of fifty-one nominations, which include:—

Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Mr. Lloyd George.
Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. Winston Churchill.
Mr. James Larkin and Mr. Havelock Wilson.
Mr. Horatio Bottomley and General Booth.
Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Tom Mann.
Mr. John Burns and Mr. Ben Tillett.
Mr. John Redmond and Mr. George Lansbury.
Mr. Joseph Devlin and Mr. Victor Grayson.

If by chance, says the *Daily Mail*, any of those bracketed together should find themselves on the same platform the proceedings should be interesting.

RETURN OF COLOURS.

At a meeting of Durham City Council the Mayor announced the receipt of a letter from Lord Durham relating to the colours of the Durham Militia, established in 1810, when England was threatened with invasion under Napoleon. In 1816, after the battle of Waterloo, the regiment was disbanded and the colours had since been in the Armoury in London. The authorities were now offering the colours to those who had most right to them, and Lord Durham was approached as Lord Lieutenant of the county, and he has had the colours repaired at considerable expense. The colours are to be sent to Durham next week.

DISAPPEARING OLD LONDON.

The announcement that the Arundel estate with the property thereon is for sale sounds the doom of yet another link with olden London, Coventry-street, which has been closely identified with all the various phases of London life during the last 250 years, is to be altered beyond recognition. The street derives its name from Mr. H. Coventry who was a Secretary of State in the time of Charles II., and whose mansion, according to Pennant, stood on the site formerly occupied by a famous gaming house. It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that this neighbourhood, in which there are now so many places of amusement, was in former days noted for its singular and gruesome exhibitions, which were then such a popular form of entertainment. In this street, too, was a famous fish shop which numbered Sir Joshua Reynolds (who lived close by in Leicester-square) among its customers.

FRENCH SCOTT MEMORIAL.

Dr. Charcot, the French explorer, accompanied by a number of French admirers of the late Captain Scott, journeyed from Grenoble to Lauteret to inaugurate a monument to the memory of the explorer. The monument is in the form of a cairn, after the model of those erected by Arctic and Antarctic travellers. Lieutenant Drake, a companion of Captain Scott's, represented the British Admiralty.

STRANGE GUN ACCIDENT.

Count Dzieduszycka was shooting wild boar on his estate near Stanislau (Galicia) when one of the bullets hit the trunk of a tree, ricochetted and struck his wife who was standing by. The countess, who is aged thirty-one, was dangerously wounded.

THE CZAR'S DISPLEASURE.

An Order of the Day to the Russian Army was published in mail week, in which reference is made to recent cases of misconduct by officers which, the Order says, point to a lack of moral influence and care on the part of their commanders and senior comrades. The Czar, the Order adds, has devoted the most earnest attention to those occurrences, and has commanded the Minister of War to adopt the severest measures to prevent their repetition. The Minister of War, in another Order, calls the attention of commanding officers to the lack of military education displayed by officers and to the lack of internal order in a certain unit, which proves that the commanding officer is not competent to perform his duty.

MAD TEACHER IN ASYLUM.

The Public Prosecutor has dropped the case against a schoolmaster of Wurtemberg, named Wagner, who in September last suddenly went mad, set the village of Muchlhausen on fire, and, firing from two revolvers, killed eight persons and wounded a dozen others. Before beginning this massacre Wagner had murdered his wife and shot and killed his four children. He has been placed in an asylum.

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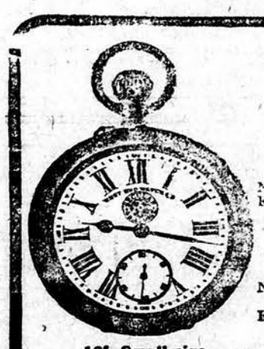
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Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 25th Feb., 1914.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

The execution of a British subject by General Villa, the leader of the rebels in Mexico, must inevitably accentuate the feeling of grave dissatisfaction with which the present situation in that country is regarded in Europe. In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. Acland intimated that His Majesty's Government had been in frequent communication with the United States and Mexico respecting the protection of British lives and property in the latter country. The continued fighting, he said, caused the greatest prejudice to British commercial interests, but it would be impossible to effect the pacification of Mexico by British intervention. The attitude of Mr. Bryan, the American Secretary of State, is of course regulated by the policy which President Wilson has adopted towards General Huerta. As we recently pointed out, President Wilson declared in his Message to Congress that there could be no prospect of peace until General Huerta has surrendered his usurped authority in Mexico, and he has, for some time past, been imbued with the belief that the defeat and downfall of Huerta must speedily be accomplished. In order to accelerate this result President Wilson suggested at a meeting of the Senate Committee some time ago that it would be advantageous to remove the embargo upon the export of arms to the Constitutionalists, as they are called in the United States, or the rebels, as they are considered in Mexico. In view of what has since occurred it is significant that this course was objected to by a number of the Senators because of the character of General Villa and other so-called Constitutionalists. A little more than three weeks ago President Wilson issued a proclamation announcing the removal of the embargo on the exportation of arms, and declared that, as there was no constitutional government in Mexico, the prohibition tended to stultify the United States policy of leaving that country a free hand to restore the constitutional basis of government as soon of possible. This decision caused an outcry in the newspapers in Mexico City, which described President Wilson as the "friend and accomplice of bandits." On the other hand, there was wild joy among the rebel leaders, General Villa affirming that the President's action afforded proof that the United States is the greatest friend the Mexican people have. In the United States, however, the policy of the President was apparently regarded with some misgiving, and in military and political circles the opinion was expressed that the removal of the embargo on the arms traffic would not, as had been suggested, tend to bring about the immediate downfall of Huerta. President Wilson's decision, however, was of some benefit to the rebels, since fifteen million rounds of ammunition, fourteen thousand rifles and four machine guns had for some time been stored in New Orleans and neighbouring towns awaiting a chance to be smuggled into Mexico. President Huerta's reply to the proclamation from Washington was contained in a published statement, in which he asserted that the Government had actually 150,000 soldiers in the Federal Army, and 39,000 irregular troops, making in all 189,000 men, with which force it had opened the campaign in the North. He further declared that his Government was about to issue a decree increasing the armed forces of the Republic by 50,000 men, its sole object being "to augment its military power in order in the shortest possible time to give due effect to its policy, which consists solely in the re-establishment of peace." In order to prove that his statements were based on solid foundation, he offered to place at the disposal of the representatives of ten of the leading journals in the United States facilities to be present in the various fields of operations, and thus to be in a position to state definitely and truthfully what was happening. Dr. Wilson's belief that Huerta's power is being shaken does not appear to be widely shared in the United States, and there seems good reason to believe that the Mexican President is in a much stronger position than the head of the American Executive appears to imagine. In short, the Wilson policy so far has not justified itself, and it is significant that the French Press is now declaring that if the United States cannot assure the safety of foreigners in Mexico the time must come when the European Powers will undertake their protection.

TEACHING THE RYOT.

A recent publication of the Agricultural Department in Madras presented an interesting comparison of the theories which are ordinarily advanced respecting the attitude of the Indian ryot towards unproved methods of cultivation. One theory respresents him as an intensely conservative custodian of centuries of agricultural tradition, and another pictures him as an alert agriculturist, ready to take up any new process as soon as he is assured that it will pay. Mr. Chadwick, the Director of the Madras Department, who apparently has had exceptional experience of work amongst the cultivators, assures us that neither of these ideas is correct. The ryot is not so conservative that he will disregard any but his ancestral methods of work, nor is he so alert that he will readily take up any new thing. Progress in introducing new methods is slow. Great patience must be exercised, and it must be conclusively proved to him by men who can display a sound practical knowledge that a new process will be a remunerative one before he will consent to experiment with it himself. "After his confidence has been gained in some such manner," says Mr. Chadwick, "he may apply for help and visit a district farm to see what further he may learn, but till then he remains sceptical. The ordinary forms of advertisement which have often proved sufficient in Western countries are generally insufficient in India, at least at the commencement." These facts having been grasped and the services of men who have a thorough knowledge of their subject secured it is possible to make some headway, and in Madras it has been found that the degree of success which has been attained has been directly proportional to the amount of work which has been done in a village either by cultivation on a ryot's own land or in prolonged discussions with him. Ten years ago the district farms were viewed by the ryot population with considerable scepticism; but, says the Director, when the men got to work in the villages and began to make their influence felt, visitors to the farms from the ryot classes increased in numbers and they have more and more frequently come with a definite purpose. Inquiries, moreover, are not only made of the Deputy Directors and at the farms, for in the first eight months of last year Mr. Chadwick himself received in Madras 511 requests, mostly written on three-pie postcards, from ryots for advice and copies of publications. This shows that persistent labour meets with its reward, but it is apparently useless to hope that in matters in which improvement is presumably needed, greater care in selecting and storing seed, and better tillage and management of land progress will be rapid.

THE DEFERRED TELEGRAM SYSTEM.

It was inevitable that questions regarding cable rates should be raised by some of the witnesses who appeared before the Dominions Commission on Trade, and although India was not included in the scope of the inquiry by the Commission, there is no country in the world more interested in this question. The subject was referred to very definitely by the representative of the Dunedin Chamber of Commerce, and among the matters touched upon was that of the deferred cable system. The witness is reported to have expressed himself strongly in favour of the establishment of "a system of deferred messages, to be carried over the wires when business is slack, as in the case of present deferred cables; but without any restriction as to the words used." What are officially described as "deferred foreign telegrams" may be despatched from India. The system has been in operation for some time, but its value is diminished by the restrictions imposed. The rule regarding the use of the deferred message provides that the text of the telegrams must be written entirely in plain language, and must not contain any figures, commercial marks, groups of letters, signs of punctuation, or abbreviated expressions. These restrictions greatly reduce the utility of the concession to commercial and trading firms, who, quite apart from the question of using coded words, are unable, in deferred messages to ask for or state any fact in which the use of figures or commercial signs is necessary. Figures may be written and commercial signs may be rendered in full; but obviously to do this must increase the cost, in many cases to that of an ordinary message, to say nothing of the time that would be lost. It is possible that the New Zealand representative was extravagant in the additional concessions which he suggested should be allowed; but that there is a case for further reforms is unquestionable.

Notes of the Day.

Although he succeeded in locating a submarine during his flight across the Solent, Mr. Churchill's latest feat will revive the protests which were made when he commenced to take lessons in aviation. Mr. Churchill's courage is undoubted, as is also his evident desire to obtain knowledge of the various branches of the great Service which he directs. But so long as there are in the Navy expert aviators to advise him and to pilot the naval machines, it is not necessary for the First Lord of the Admiralty to do his own flying. It is an interesting speculation as to when Mr. Churchill will tire of taking new roles. He appears to be emulating the Kaiser and Mr. John Burns in the matter of versatility.

The President of the Cape British Indian Union might be commended to study the latter portion of the letter which the Rev. C. F. Andrews addressed to the *Cape Times*. Mr. Andrews quoted the passage from the Koran: "Let there be no compulsion in religion," and urged the State not to make any attack upon the Mahomedan religion. The President of the British Indian Union in urging that polygamy should be legalised will offend the susceptibilities of white colonists who wish their land to be ruled in accordance with their own religion. If any solution of the difficulty is to be reached this plea must be abandoned. It is clear that it affects very few of the Indians in South Africa, and it is now well understood by Indians in India that an emigrant to South Africa should take only one wife with him.

A helminthologist, the description which Reuter applies to Herr Leiper, the leader of the expedition of the enquiry into certain tropical diseases, is a specialist in disorders caused by intestinal worms. The expedition is to investigate the manner by which these diseases are communicated. No doubt in the course of his enquiries as to the incidence of ankylostomiasis among coolies on tea estates, Professor Leiper will visit Bengal and Assam. Thus there will shortly be considerable activity on that side of India, in the investigation of industrial diseases for, with the assistance of the Indian Mining Association, the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine hopes to employ a medical man, who will devote his whole time to research concerning the special diseases which occur among Indian coal miners.

The official figures of the losses in the Balkan wars have served to emphasise the extent of the misrepresentation contained in false reports issued from more or less authoritative sources. Nevertheless the official returns are sufficiently large to bring home the grim tragedy of these struggles. According to the Servian Minister, his country's losses in the war with Turkey and in the Serbo-Bulgarian war were 18,000 dead, 48,000 wounded. The losses of the Turks and the Bulgarians were greater still. That these wars will be a permanent lesson to the Balkan nations is too much to hope for; but they will probably act as a deterrent for some years to come.

In his presidential speech at the annual meeting of the European Association Mr. Dudley Myers discussed at some length the racial and social position in India and what methods could be adopted to improve it. Mr. Myers remarked on the cordial relations that exist between the commercial classes of all the communities, and on the good feelings with which East and West meet on "common ground where the protection and promotion of mutual interests draw them together." From this he argued that, given a general meeting ground and a common bond of interest, the races could undoubtedly be brought together and the happiest of relations established. This is an ideal which ought to be encouraged: but Mr. Myers himself, doubtless, will realise that it is an old one, on which a considerable amount of energy has already been expended. At the same time, there is no reason why the idea should not elicit sympathy just now when intercommunal relations are being discussed with more frankness than was the case a few years ago.

The question of honours and party funds is one which has evoked no little discussion in recent years. In itself it is a non-party question, because the criticism of the enthusiasts for political purity cannot be aimed at one party more than at the other. The subject is indeed one in regard to which there is much opportunity for exaggeration, as Lord Crewe, in his speech on Lord Selborne's motion, suggested, for, however much party war chests may be enriched by titled men, it would be found on examination that comparatively few recipients of honours are without claims to some distinction or have proved themselves unworthy of them. In fact, the system of the bestowal of the honours, other than Service honours, is akin to the British Constitution, which has grown out of custom and usage, and with the exception perhaps of a case now and then the public is rarely dissatisfied with a Minister's choice when he recommends a name to His Majesty. Lord Selborne's motion was that a contribution to party funds should not be a consideration for an honour, and in proposing it he expressed his agreement with the principle that public opinion is the only safeguard of public virtue. The public can signify their disapproval of a Minister's action in a definite way, and in that power lies a safeguard which should help to ensure the discriminate bestowal of honours.

"THE KING OF BEASTS."

A VINDICATION OF THE LION.

In the book which he published after his hunting adventures in Africa Mr. Roosevelt gave the result of his inquiries among a number of experienced sportsmen whom he had met as to the most dangerous species of African beast. There was great divergence of opinion on the subject, and this no doubt will always continue to be the case. It may be recalled that Livingstone, who narrowly escaped death from a lion, held that the lion was a cowardly beast, and this view has been expressed by other writers. But no-one who has read "The Man-eaters of Tsavo" can fail to realise the courage as well as the ferocity of the animals which terrorised a big camp of coolies, and actually attacked a number of European officials in a railway carriage and dragged one of them out to his death.

Sir Alfred E. Pease in his "Book of the Lion" leaves no doubt of his belief in the courage of the "king of beasts." Some years ago Sir Alfred created a mild sensation by announcing that he was tired of membership of the House of Commons, a position which, he said, called for the digestion of an ostrich, the purse of Croesus, and the jaw-bone of an ass. He had already attained fame as a sportsman, and the present book, which he dedicates to Mr. Roosevelt, is the outcome of his long experience in North, East, Equatorial and South Africa. Sir Alfred Pease has indeed settled in British East Africa, and he revels in the free life which is possible in that region.

"Sometimes as I have sat under the clean and gentle moon," he writes, "gazed into the camp fire or the blue seas, or looked over sunny plains and purple hills, the dreadful vision has arisen of the civilised crowd at its work, at its luncheons, on its 'buses, in its trams, and tubes, and then the image has passed before me of the Bedawi in their desert, the Somali in their bush, the Kaffirs in their mountain kloofs, and I have thought, 'Better be any one of these than one of that crowd.' But sympathy and pity are wasted, success and happiness are measured by the standard of the corner you are born into and of the community you live amongst. Verily if a man were born in hell he would mistake it for heaven. Man's imagination can work miracles. The crowd's smoke-filled chest swells, its sooty nostril dilates, its dusty-cornered eye gleams with the pride of its race. It fights its country's battles in the newspapers, it is an athlete watching football, it is a 'sportsman' when bookies are bawling the odds or when at night it gets 'all the winners.' It lives by proxy, its romance is in shilling dreadfuls, its travels and adventures in electric theatres."

IS THE LION A COWARD?

In discussing the charge of cowardice which has been made against the lion the author says:—"I cannot subscribe to the epithet 'coward' applied to lions, for few will shirk an encounter if they think it necessary. I have observed that lions avoid being followed by men (Cowards!); I have also noticed that men dislike being followed by lions (Cowards too!); besides a brave man is not necessarily spoiling for a fight—some of the bravest I have known were the gentlest and the most retiring of persons, but these like lions when they once start, and think they must fight, face fire and water, and throw away their lives, before they will throw down their arms on the field of battle, no matter what are the odds they have to confront. And what can I say with regard to their conduct in the dark? It is true that lions sneak up to their prey and seize their unarmed and unsuspecting victims by the throat or neck, or drag weaker creatures to the ground in assaults from the rear; but let us be reasonable and consider what would be our behaviour, as courageous men, were all our meals quick of eye and ear and fleeter of foot than we. Is it more cowardly or mean than the way in which we proceed to secure our dinners when we know we cannot catch the said dinner on a fair field with no favour? And a lion when he is hungry is so very dreadfully hungry—the awful ravening pangs of his inside pass man's understanding; he does not study how his behaviour may appear to his victims any more than we do when we hide in a grouse butt. What do you say of lions which board railway trains at night and take men out of the windows of the compartments, or of the hundreds of them which leap into crowded villages in the dark among the blazing watch-fires, to seize their suppers under a hail of flaming brands, spears, and clubs, amid the yells of men and the screeching of women; or those innumerable ones which 'take on' in mortal combat such beasts as buffaloes, animals vastly superior in size and weight, well-armed and, when embarked on a fight for life, as ferocious as themselves? No, the lion is a valiant beast.

"In my humble judgment the risk of casualties in hunting elephants, buffaloes and rhinoceroses on foot is small compared with that of hunting lions and tigers on foot. A man may kill score after score of these animals without coming to grief or even witnessing a fatal accident. Only two men I have known been killed by elephants in Africa, only one by buffalo, and none by rhino. Personally I am acquainted with no one who has been seriously injured by any of these, whilst it would be difficult for me to count up all the men I have known killed or permanently injured by lions. I am aware that the experience of one individual is poor evidence yet I think most experienced hunters, if their opinion differed in some particulars, would on the whole agree with me."

THE RHINOCEROS AS ANARCHIST.

Sir Alfred Pease does not agree with those writers who regard the rhinoceros as a particularly truculent animal. "Mr. Rolly of Nairobi," he writes, "gave me an amusing account of seeing a rhino charge a train he was in, on the Uganda Railway, and how he twice went headlong at the carriages, striking the foot-board each time and then retiring at a trot towards the hills with a very bloody snout, like any other anarchist running against civilisation. You do not want to get in the road of a beast which tries to butt over railway trains. Yet I hold my opinion that the rhinoceros, either white or black, if inquisitive is seldom aggressive, and only a small proportion of his kind is really vicious. These latter are more frequent near places where they are liable to be disturbed. The rhinoceros likes to spend his harmless life as far from the white man as he can. As for buffalo they are certainly dangerous game; my own impression is that after lions and tigers they and elephants are the most dangerous adversaries a sportsman can engage. The best authorities are not agreed as to how dangerous buffaloes are. I have met many men whose opinions are worth having, who count the buffalo as the most dangerous of all big game. Opinions on this point are largely formed according to the district and kind of country where experience has been acquired."

The author mentions the fact that the extraordinary feat of lassoing lions has been performed in British East Africa by Buffalo Jones and a party of American cowboys, who brought over their horses from the States for the purpose. They astonished the world with what they accomplished, for not only did they rope a lioness, but a very large rhinoceros, as well as other game, such as giraffe, eland, zebra, and cheetah.

"The Book of the Lion" contains many illustrations and is a notable and fascinating contribution to the literature of sport.

FUTURE OF THE CABINET.

IMPERIAL AFFAIRS AND THE PARTY SYSTEM.

Mr. Sidney Low, in the third lecture on "The Governance of the British Empire" which he delivered at King's College dealt with the Cabinet system. The Cabinet he described as the most interesting and distinctive feature of the British political system, and indeed, he said, might be called a British invention in contrast to Parliamentary institutions which were common to many races and many ages. Barely a hundred years old, it owed its enormous powers almost entirely to custom and Constitutional usage, and was practically unknown to the law. "The existence of the instrument, which is the motor of our administrative and legislative machine," said Mr. Low, "is not only ignored, but is also jealously and carefully concealed." He traced the silent and secretive growth of the institution under the old theory of the separation of legislative and executive functions, and showed how this system of responsible government (that is, of government by a Cabinet responsible to Parliament and through Parliament to the constituencies) was working in this country before Constitutionalists and others were really aware of its existence. Thus in the Dominions the legislative and executive functions were kept separate until Lord Durham's report after the Canadian Rebellion brought home to the people of this country that Canada had not responsible government. So, too, the framers of the American Constitution did not grasp the fact that England was then developing a Cabinet system. In that connection, Mr. Low pointed out that this system of government evidently could not be said to flow out of our Teutonic characteristics, for although Cabinet Government had been adopted by many Latin and some Oriental countries, the United States had refused to adopt it, and in the other great Teutonic country of Europe, Germany, it existed only in a truncated form.

Mr. Low illustrated the secrecy of its growth by mentioning that, so far as he knew, the word Cabinet did not appear on an official notice paper of the House of Commons until the 10th of December, 1900, when an amendment to the Address was moved with reference to the appointment by the then Prime Minister of members of his family to "offices in the Cabinet." So, too, the first mention of the words "Prime Minister" in a legal document was in the Treaty of Berlin of 1878, when Lord Beaconsfield, one of the English plenipotentiaries, was described as "The First Lord of his Majesty's Treasury and Prime Minister of England." On December 2, 1905, the Prime Minister received further official mention when a proclamation was issued by King Edward in which he was given precedence after the Archbishop of York, and he had also been recognised as the official President of the Colonial Conferences. Mr. Low then considered the various attributes of the Cabinet. It was the administrative and law-making Committee of the nation; it was not only a private, but also a secret Committee (that is to say, it had no officers or office, no minutes, no funds, &c.): and it was also a party Committee.

As to the party character of the Cabinet Mr. Low pointed out that though the advantages of the system under which the members of the Cabinet were exclusively drawn from one party were apparent, yet it might perhaps some day be found better to return to the earlier theory under which it was held that the Cabinet should be constituted from various parties. That suggestion was likely to receive more serious discussion in the years that lay ahead of us, particularly from an Imperial point of view. When they were dealing with the affairs of the Empire they were getting away from the party lines and the party divisions more or less artificial, which prevailed in this country, and if parties existed in the future they would probably be less rigid, less closely defined and would be formed upon a different plan from that which existed at present. If the affairs of the Empire were to be administered as a whole by some central executive body representative of the entire realm, one could hardly conceive it possible that the old party divisions would remain, or that they would exercise that great and to some degree, useful influence which they had brought to bear upon our politics in the past.

The Calcutta St. David's Day Dinner will be held this year, on February 28, the 1st of March being a Sunday. For many years, says the *Statesman*, the Welsh Dinner has been a singularly successful function. It has been attended by Welshmen not only in Calcutta but from all parts of Bengal. On Saturday, Sir Lawrence Jenkins will preside.

"*The Book of the Lion*" by Sir Alfred E. Pease, Bart. (John Murray, London).

THE EXECUTION OF MR. BENTON.

STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

A BRITISH INQUIRY ORDERED.

EXCITEMENT IN THE FRENCH NEWSPAPERS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Acland announced that the Government had been in frequent communication with the United States and Mexico respecting the protection of British lives and property in Mexico. The continued fighting caused the greatest prejudice to British commercial interests, and "the pacification of Mexico is the object we honestly desire to see accomplished; but it is impossible to effect it by British intervention. Any such attempt would be futile and impolitic."

LETTER FROM MRS. BENTON.

After question time in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey said that Mr. Benton's wife had telegraphed to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador in Washington, saying that her husband, after a heated discussion with General Villa, had been thrown into jail. A friend visited General Villa who said "I have not got him in prison. I saw him this morning." General Villa declined to talk further.

SIR C. SPRING-RICE AND MR. BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan informed Sir Cecil Spring-Rice that the American Consul had visited General Villa, who said that Mr. Benton was dead and that he wished Britain and the United States to know. He declared that Mr. Benton visited him armed and said he intended to kill him (Villa). Then General Villa showed the Consul a pistol. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice informed Mr. Bryan that public opinion in Europe might be seriously affected by General Villa's attitude. (Opposition cheers).

Mr. Bryan, while declining responsibility for General Villa's doings, said the American Consul was making full inquiry. Subsequently Mr. Bryan informed the Ambassador that Mr. Benton had been court-martialled and shot on the ground that he attempted to assassinate General Villa. Mr. Bryan expressed deep regret at the occurrence.

SIR E. GREY'S EXPLANATION.

Sir Edward Grey explained that the fact of communications going through the United States did not imply that the United States had any responsibility, but that American influence alone could discover the truth and get justice. Sir Edward Grey said he was still communicating with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice as to what further steps were possible. He was also asking for information with regard to Mr. Lawrence Curtis.

A BRITISH INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice has instructed Mr. Perceval, the British Consul at Galveston, to proceed to El Paso to inquire into the execution of Mr. Benton.

STORM IN THE FRENCH PRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

There is a storm of comment in the French Press on the execution of Mr. Benton and President Wilson's policy is vigorously denounced. The papers call attention to the great French interests in Mexico and intimate that if the United States is unable to assure the safety of foreigners, the time will come when the European Powers will undertake their protection.

EL PASO, Feb. 24.

The request of the State Department for the production of Mr. Benton's body has met with no response.

THE PREDOMINANT PROBLEM.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

The protection of foreigners in Mexico has become the predominant problem. Following on the conference between President Wilson and the Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday, it was agreed that if the Mexican situation were to be discussed in the Senate it should be discussed behind closed doors.

It is semi-officially reported that Japan and France will land marines for Mexico City.

Interviewed at Chihuahua, General Villa denied that any foreigners, except Mr. Benton, had been executed.

A NEW TAX.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 24.

President Huerta has decreed a tax of three pesos per hundredweight on unhusked coffee and of three pesos on cleaned coffee.

TROOP TRAIN BLOWN UP.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 23.

The Mexican rebels blew up a troop train at Lima station on the 21st inst. All on board including 55 soldiers and an English engineer were killed.—Reuter.

THE ISLAND WRECK.

RESCUE OF FIVE OF THE LIFE-BOAT CREW.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The shipwrecked men have been rescued, including five Fethard lifeboatmen.—Reuter.

PORTUGUESE PRISONERS.

LISBON, Feb. 23.

All the political prisoners have been released and those who have been banished have departed.—Reuter.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

THE DEPORTEES.

UMGENI ARRIVES IN THE THAMES.

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The Umgeni with the South African deportees on board arrived off Gravesend at 7-30 this morning.

A deputation of the Trades Unions, headed by Mr. Henderson, M.P., approached the vessel but was not allowed to go on board. Mr. Henderson extended a hearty welcome to the deportees and informed them that a great programme of receptions was awaiting them. Bain, on behalf of his colleagues, said that they were resolved to stay on board the Umgeni until they were taken back to South Africa.

In the afternoon the owners allowed the Labour representatives, Messrs. Henderson and Bowerman to board the Umgeni and the two visitors had a long conference with the deportees.

The latter have issued a long statement. They appeal to the people of Great Britain that every Briton in South Africa shall have the right of trial by courts of law and that the evident intention of the Government of South Africa to make South Africa a Boer Colony shall be frustrated.

DEPORTEES AGREE TO LAND.

Messrs. Henderson and Bowerman urged that the Labourites would use all their influence to place the case before Parliament. The public would see that justice was done. The deportees were long adamant, insisting that they could not lawfully be driven ashore in British waters. Eventually, however, they left the Umgeni. They were loudly cheered as they landed at Gravesend.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 24.

The second reading of the Indemnity Bill has been passed after an all-night sitting by 95 votes to 11.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN INQUIRY.

LEGALISATION OF POLYGAMY ADVOCATED.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 23.

The Indian Commission resumed the hearing of evidence to-day.

The President of the Cape British Indian Union complained about the Immigration Department interpreters, and accused them of extortion. He further expressed the opinion that Parliament should legalise polygamy, stating that only about seven per cent. of Indians had more than one wife.—Reuter.

BAY OF BISCAY DISASTER.

LOSS OF A DANISH STEAMER.

BREMEN, Feb. 23.

The steamer Wildenfels, bound from Hamburg for Calcutta, has been sending wireless messages for help from the Bay of Biscay.

A subsequent wireless message says: "The Wildenfels now does not want help. Living crew saved." This message is not understood at present.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The message says: "The Danish steamer Ekliptika sank in the Bay of Biscay. One passenger, ten crew saved. Captain dead."

It appears from this that the previous message from the Wildenfels was a call for help in the work of rescue.—Reuter.

FRENCH CRUISER AGROUND.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The French cruiser Waldeck-Rousseau has run aground in the Gulf of Juan during manoeuvres. Efforts to refloat the vessel have failed. The cruiser is badly damaged.—Reuter.

MR CHURCHILL AS AN AVIATOR.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Mr. Churchill to-day piloted an aeroplane over the Solent and located a submarine manoeuvring under the water near the Admiralty yacht Enchantress.—Reuter.

ARMY BIPLANE WRECKED.

PASSENGER KILLED.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

An army biplane was wrecked near Chichester, to-day, the civilian pilot, Mr. Kemp, being seriously injured and a passenger named Haynes, of Farnborough, being killed.—Reuter.

ENGLISH COUPLE CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Frederick Gould and his wife were charged at Bow St. to-day with espionage. Evidence was given that the woman was arrested at Charing Cross *en route* for Ostend with naval documents in her possession.—Reuter.

GERMAN INDUSTRIES IN CHINA.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.

The Board of the Shantung Railway Company has decided to submit to a general meeting the proposal to increase the share capital by ten million marks for the establishment of ironworks in the German Protectorate.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The death is announced of Mr Joseph Fels, manufacturer and land reformer.—Reuter.

HONOURS ABUSES.

WARM DISCUSSION IN THE LORDS.

LORD SELBORNE'S MOTION.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Selborne moved that a contribution to party funds should not be a consideration to a Minister when he recommends a name for an honour to His Majesty, and that effectual measures be taken in that connection. He made it clear that he did not refer to service honours though he feared that if present tendencies were not checked the day would come when someone would buy the Victoria Cross. He dwelt on the purchase of honours by rich men and people with social ambition. Also, deserving people were pressed to make a contribution when honoured. He blamed the party system saying that party funds were one of the greatest evils and dangers to democracy.

Lord Charnwood, a Liberal peer, moved that the Government appoint a Royal Commission to enquire by what amendments to the Corrupt Practices Act such abuses might most effectively be restrained.

Lord Crewe suggested that the state of things was exaggerated. It was not worse now than before. He gave a categorical assurance on behalf of Mr. Asquith, that Mr. Asquith did not consider party funds in recommending honours. Lord Crewe would not hesitate to give the same assurance on behalf of Lord Rosebery and Mr. Balfour. He agreed with Lord Selborne that public opinion was the only safeguard. He advocated dealing with the Corrupt Practices Act directly by legislation rather than by a cumbersome Commission.

Lord Charnwood's amendment was withdrawn.

Lord Selborne's motion was carried without a division.—Reuter.

SIR STUART SAMUEL APPEALS.

NEW CLAUSE IN TREASURY TENDERS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The solicitors of Sir Stuart Samuel have entered an appeal against the verdict in favour of the common informer, who recently obtained judgment for £13,000 against Sir Stuart Samuel for voting in the House of Commons while his firm, Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., was under contract to buy silver for the India Office.

A new clause has been inserted in the recently issued tenders for Treasury Bills, which will have the effect of preventing members of Parliament from participating in business of this description. The veto applies only to new issues and is inserted as a precautionary measure in view of the case of Sir Stuart Samuel.—Reuter.

BISHOP'S OFFICE BLOWN UP.

TWO PEOPLE KILLED AND SEVEN INJURED.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 23.

A dynamite explosion occurred today in the office of the Greek Catholic Bishop at Debreczin. Five persons were killed, including the Vicar and his secretary, while the Bishop had a narrow escape.

The Vicar's daughter has become demented as a result of the outrage.

The Bishopric has only recently been created and has provoked the hostility of Protestants.

BOMB IN A PARCEL.

DEBREOZIN, Feb. 23.

A letter to the Bishop, signed with a lady's name, said that a parcel was *en route* with candle-sticks, a leopard skin and a hundred crowns. The Vicar opened the parcel and was instantly killed by an explosion.

Two other people were killed, not five, while seven were injured.

An investigation shows that the idea of Protestant hostility is without foundation.—Reuter.

THE BUTCHERS' STRIKE.

THREAT OF DRASTIC ACTION.

SYDNEY, Feb. 23.

The Minister of Labour is threatening drastic action under the Arbitration Act, as meat is a necessity, unless the strike is speedily settled.

IRON-WORKERS CEASE WORK.

Ten thousand iron-workers are out. The Minister is endeavouring to mediate.

MASTERS' PROPOSALS LIKELY TO BE ACCEPTED.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 24.

Peace is practically assured in the Melbourne meat industry.

The union officials have recommended the acceptance of the masters' proposals, which include an increase of pay of five shillings weekly.—Reuter.

POLICE BOMBARDED.

SHOWERS OF BOTTLES AND KETTLES.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.

During some Socialist demonstrations in Brunswick, the police, who repeatedly charged the crowd, were suddenly bombarded with bottles, plates, briquettes, kitchen utensils and hot and cold water from the upper storeys of the houses.—Reuter.

SOUTH AMERICAN LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The City of Buenos Ayres £2,460,300 sterling 5 per cent. loan has been issued at 95½.—Reuter.

THE NEW DELHI.

COST OF OFFICIAL BUILDINGS.

ESTIMATED AT £2,800,000.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to Sir Charles Hunter, Mr. Charles Roberts, the new Under-Secretary for India, said that according to the estimates of the engineers and architects which the Government of India were now examining, the outlay on all the Government buildings in Delhi would amount to £2,800,000.—Reuter.

ATLANTIC TRADE.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH LINES AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* states that the agreement recently reached in London between the Hamburg-America and Nord-Deutscher Lloyd Companies covers a period of seventy-five years. It is understood that the agreement provides for an equal share of the passenger and freight business of the Atlantic and regulates the amount of new tonnage which each may build.

A conference held in London, yesterday, between representatives of the Hamburg-America and Nord-Deutscher Lloyd Companies and the British Atlantic lines resulted in practical agreement on a fresh system of pooling.—Reuter.

EASTERN DISEASES.

EXPEDITION OF ENQUIRY FROM HOME.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Herr Leiper, the helminthologist of the London School of Tropical Medicine, has left London for the East accompanied by Dr. Atkinson, naval surgeon who has been seconded by the Admiralty, and Mr. Cherry-Garrard both of whom were in the Antarctic.

The object of the expedition is to ascertain the mode of spreading *trematoda* diseases among mankind, especially the *bilharziasis*.

Investigations will also be made into *ankylostomiasis* among coolies on tea and rubber estates.

The expedition is subsidised by the Colonial Office and the United States Rubber Company has offered facilities for the study of diseases on its estates in Sumatra.—Reuter.

18,000 DEAD.

SERVIAN LOSSES IN THE BALKAN WARS.

BELGRADE, Feb. 24.

Speaking in the Skupstina, the Minister of War intimated that the Servian losses in the war with Turkey were 5,000 dead and 18,000 wounded, and in the Serbo-Bulgarian war 8,000 dead and 30,000 wounded. Altogether 18,000 had died of wounds or sickness.—Reuter.

THREE MONTHS' STRIKE.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The strike, which has been proceeding for three months at High Wycombe has been settled, substantial concessions having been granted to the men.—Reuter.

THE BOMB LETTERS.

ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

The accused in the bomb letter case was brought before Mr. M. D. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day. The accused Hari Charan Mandal is a Bengali youth who is not yet apparently out of his teens.

Mr. F. J. Lowman, Deputy Commissioner of the C.I.D., Calcutta, produced the sanction for the case to be held, also the search warrant. He said he superintended the search at 51-2 Sikdar Bagan street. About 6-15 a.m. the accused came to the door of the house in answer to the knocking and admitted them. They commenced the search immediately and seized seven articles. The first article found was a rolled up packet which was found to be precisely similar in appearance to the packets which exploded at the Cossipur and Simla Post Offices.

The defence objected that the fact of the explosion was hearsay evidence, but the Court over-ruled the objection.

Two pieces of white paper were also found, continued the witness, the second containing four small phials and sealed with paraffin wax. The first three exhibits were on the shelf over the door of the room. A green packet similar to the first, and addressed to the Editor of the *Empire* was found in the box. Some glass bottles, which were standing in the south-east corner of the room and five pieces of tissue paper, were also found in a shirt which was claimed by the accused. An exercise book bearing his name and some pieces of oiled paper were found on another shelf by the window. They were also seized. The witness recalled the receipt of a letter addressed to the Editor of the *India Daily News* on February 13th. The defence objected to that evidence stating that the accused's connection with the letter had not been proved. The prosecution alleged that it was addressed in accused's handwriting. The letter was intercepted by the postal officials.

The Court then rose for the day.

FRONTIER FORCE.

SAFE RETURN TO ITS BASE.

THE BUNERWALS PUNISHED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

The secret of the British punitive excursion into the tribal territory, from which the force is now returning, seems to have been well kept. So late as yesterday correspondents on the Frontier were still discussing when the movement would take place.

The usual excitement accompanied the concentration of troops and the completion of a whole brigade at Hoti Mardan, and the warning of other units at Peshawar raised a number of rumours; but the fact that a large contingent of the Moveable Column, including the Guides, was already over the Border had not got out even in Nowshera yesterday.

There were no casualties in the advance, but it seems hardly to be expected that the force will get back without the usual rear-guard fighting that is so often the occasion of losses.

DELHI, Feb. 24.

Our troops returned last night in safety, after destroying certain villages, killing a few Bunerwals and capturing ten prisoners, some cattle and a few rifles. There was very little resistance or following up of our troops on retirement, and no casualties on our side.

The troops did excellently under rather trying weather conditions.

NOWSHERA-DARGAI LINE.

NOT TO BE CONVERTED TO BROAD GAUGE YET.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

The *Pioneer* says that the recent statement to the effect that the railway authorities intend to change the 2ft. 6in. line from Nowshera to Dargai to the broad gauge is somewhat premature, and no decision as to its conversion has yet been reached. After the Lower Swat Canal has had its due effect in increasing the agricultural outturn, a system of 2ft. 6in. lines radiating from Mardan will probably have to be built to serve the irrigated tracts. Then the Nowshera-Mardan section of the existing railway would have to be converted to the broad gauge to cope with the traffic.

The question of the conversion of the whole line to Dargai at the foot of the Malakand might possibly arise later.

INDIA AND CEYLON.

THE CONNECTING ROUTE INAUGURATED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MANDAPAM, Feb. 24.

The formal inauguration of the Indo-Ceylon connection took place this morning with considerable ceremony. Their Excellencies the Governors of Madras, Ceylon and Pondicherry, the Rajas of Puddukotta and Ramnad and other notabilities, European and Indian, attended.

In the course of an address Mr. Neville Priestley, Managing Director of the South Indian Railway Company, gave a succinct account of the origin of the development and the completion of the huge project. He referred to the mythological fact of the building of Adam's Bridge by Rama's army of apes. In conclusion he thanked the Governors of Ceylon and Madras for their presence on the present historic occasion and requested the latter to declare the railway open.

The Governor replying, congratulated the South Indian Railway Company on their splendid achievement and feelingly referred to the absence of Sir Henry Kimber, Director of the Company. He referred to the sympathetic support which the project had received from successive Governors of Ceylon.

At 11-30 the South Indian Railway Company gave a ceremonial breakfast at which upwards of 200 guests were present. At the conclusion of the breakfast, after a loyal toast, Mr. Priestley proposed the health of the Governors, to which Their Excellencies made suitable replies individually. The Governor of Pondichery also made an impressive speech in French.

Later, in the afternoon, the opening of the Pamban Viaduct took place in the presence of the three Governors.

CHINESE SALT GABELLE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—

The *Times* Peking correspondent says:—The Gabelle regulations have just been promulgated after a deputation of Foreign Ministers had demanded an audience with the President in order to insist that the terms of the loan must be carried out. The foreign representatives are now assured of the opportunity to effect the reforms. Previously Sir R. Dane was contemplating resignation, which would have been a serious blow to Chinese credit.

VICEREGAL VISIT TO BOMBAY.

LADY HARDINGE TO SAIL FOR HOME ON MARCH 21.

As has been already announced in these columns, His Excellency the Viceroy will open the new Alexandra Dock in Bombay, on Saturday, March 21st. The ceremony has been fixed for 8-30 in the morning, owing probably to the fact that Lady Hardinge is to sail for Home by the P. and O. mail steamer Macedonia later in the same day.

After seeing Lady Hardinge away His Excellency will return to Delhi and preside at the Budget debate in the Legislative Council on the 24th. A few days later His Excellency will leave for Gwalior and Rewah, proceeding afterwards to Dehra Dun and reaching Simla early in May.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

A DAY OF LENGTHY DEBATES.

PRISONS AND RAILWAYS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 24.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, H. E. the Viceroy presided. There was a fair attendance of members and visitors. Mr. J. B. Wood was sworn in as a member.

Sir Sayid Ali Imam presented the Select Committee's report on the Repealing and Amending Bill, and said a few alterations had been made in the committee stage.

COMMITTEES' REPORTS.

THE COMPANIES BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Clark, in presenting the Select Committee's report on the Companies' Bill, said: "The principal alteration which the Committee have made in the Bill is to omit clause 83 (c), which provided in certain circumstances for a majority of directors on the Board of a company, independent of the managing agents in cases where the business of a company is managed by managing agents. The reasons for the omission are fully stated in the report of the Committee. The other alterations are of minor importance. Some improvements in drafting have been introduced notably in Clause 83 (b) and 91 (a), which has been further sub-divided and re-arranged. Three members of the Committee were opposed to the omission of Clause 83 (c) and have stated their reasons in a minority report. There will, of course, be full opportunity for discussion by the Council of the various amendments which have been made in the Bill when the report stage of the Bill is taken."

THE COPYRIGHT BILL.

Sir Harcourt Butler presented the Select Committee's report on the Copyright Bill, and asked the Council to consider a drafting amendment to subclause 1 of Clause 4 of the Bill, which was moved by the Law Member. The amendment was accepted.

At this stage Rai Sita Nath Roy moved three amendments, to which Sir Harcourt replied, pointing out that the Council had no power to accept the amendments. Rai Sita Nath withdrew his first amendment and the second and third were negatived.

Sir Harcourt Butler moved a resolution that the Bill be passed, which was carried.

DECENTRALISATION BILL.

Sir Reginald Craddock asked the Council to consider the Select Committee's report on the Decentralisation Bill.

A discussion followed on Rai Sita Nath Roy's amendments, which were opposed in turn by Sir Edward Maclagan, Sir William Meyer, and Mr. Enthoven.

The amendments were all lost, and Sir Reginald Craddock, in moving that the Bill be passed, said that the Decentralisation Commission recommended that their recommendations should be effected by a Bill to delegate powers. A Delegation Bill was prepared, but objection was taken on the ground that Local Governments could be given power to legislate by notification, and the Delegation Bill was withdrawn. He further stated that if the member had attended meetings of the Select Committee he would have no cause for apprehension. Sir Reginald doubted the wisdom of permitting absentee members of the Select Committee to move amendments. The Bill was a substantial advance and he referred to it as the first step and foreshadowed that the next step would be for Provincial Governments to undertake similar legislation for decentralisation in the provinces.

The Bill was then passed.

On the motion of Sir William Meyer the Negotiable Instruments Bill was passed.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

MOTION FOR A COMMITTEE ACCEPTED.

The Hon. Mr. Rayaningar, in moving his resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into jail administration, referred to Sir Harold Stuart's speech in the Madras Council and reviewed prison legislation since 1894, which he said marked an advance upon previous legislations. He recalled Mr. Churchill's prison reforms and detailed the novel experiments that were being carried out in New York, adding: "India cannot keep out of the movement long. She is already in the run. Local Governments, it must be gratefully acknowledged, are alive to the importance of the jail reform and to their responsibilities in the matter. This Government is perhaps even more anxious than any of the local Governments in the matter of prison reform. The instructions for Major Mulvany's guidance in connection with his deputation to study the English prison system testify unmistakably to their anxiety. It cannot, however, be denied that the reforms, whether partially carried out or only suggested by the various public bodies in the West, have, before adoption in Indian jails, to be carefully scrutinised in the light of local conditions.

The unaided efforts of the jail authorities, however earnest and thoughtful, must be found wanting for a thorough investigation of the possibilities of progress. These authorities may successfully deal with the arrangements inside the jail, but modern criminology has a broader outlook of crime and preventive measures. A jail superintendent, be he ever so eminent and devoted to his work, will be assuming functions which do not legitimately belong to his office if he means to advise Government about the sociological problems connected with prison administration, or the judicial duties of magistrates in passing sentence, or of the police in respect of surveillance after release; and yet these are some of the questions which demand consideration before any real progress is made. Destitution, idleness, intemperance fanaticism and a host of other circumstances, due either to the social habits of the people or to the economic causes, all contributory to criminality, give rise to problems beyond the scope of strict penology but all of which must be carefully considered and analysed for a radical improvement in the situation. The sentences of imprisonment upon juveniles and upon adults, as an alternative of fines, can only be interfered with, if at all, upon the recommendations of a mixed commission by the Legislature. There is also one great advantage in the Government of India formulating a scheme of prison reform upon the report of a commission of inquiry. Local Governments will be relieved of the necessity of taking isolated action in the desired direction.

In conclusion he paid a tribute to the work of the Salvation Army, and asked the council to accept his resolution.

AMERICAN SYSTEM DOUBTFUL.

The Hon. Mr. Wheeler, speaking on the resolution, said that with reference to the American system which the honourable member had praised, there was strong authority for viewing the system with caution. The history of jail administration showed that the honourable mover was only suggesting the policy which Government had been pursuing. The first notable date in this connection was when Sir Charles Metcalfe, at the instance of Lord Macaulay, appointed a committee for this purpose. Naturally, that committee dealt with first principles as it had to lay the foundation and was not in the position in which we are to-day. It made broad proposals tending to improve jail discipline and generally made the place less pleasant for the convict. In 1864 another body was appointed by Lord Lawrence which dealt with many more details of jail administration than the first committee. In 1877 a third inquiry was instituted. This came five years after the International Prison Conference of 1872, held in England, which had emphasised the new idea of making a jail a reformative place and dealt with the question of child convicts. In 1888-89 Sir Roper Lethbridge drew the attention of Government to the subject. The committee which was then appointed successfully dealt with the organisation of a proper jail service, and insisted on a uniformity of system of punishment and discipline in all prisons.

THE PRISON ACT.

The Prison Act of 1894 was the first main attempt to deal with the matter by legislation. This was the last systematic inquiry although it resulted in the organisation of a better jail service, in reducing jail mortality, a matter in which India will not compare unfavourably with most countries, in systematising jail punishments and the regulation of jail labour; but when the committee went beyond the purely administrative aspects of the subject and attempted a classification of jail population and of jail labour it did not achieve great success. It made very pessimistic remarks about the reformative aspects of jail administration; but it must be remembered that there were fundamental differences between Indian and English conditions. Here the punishments were transportation and rigorous and simple imprisonment. In England there was imprisonment in local and county jails and penal servitude in convict prisons. Those acquainted with Indian conditions who had visited English prisons observed many fundamental differences. One was the question of expense. The annual bill for the new Central Jail comes to about 20 lakhs. Then there was the difference in discipline due to the fact that English warders were more efficient. Then there was the minute classification of the convicts, which Major Mulvaney, who had visited English prisons, described as "bewildering." The Borstal system was being tried, under which convicts between the ages of 16 and 21 were placed in settlements in which prison discipline was kept in the background and education and drill and general reformation in the forefront. This was being tried by several Local Governments and the success of the experiment was well worth inquiring into. Other experiments, such as the reformation of criminal tribes and Prisoners' Aid Societies were being made. The jail service was a progressive service and periodical inquiries were useful. The five-yearly International Conferences in Europe had given a great impetus to the reform of the jail administration in Europe.

A MEMBER SPEAKS FROM EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea eulogised the mover's speech and regarded it as an eloquent plea for a further inquiry. He thought there ought to be an inquiry to overhaul the whole system. Mr. Banerjea recalled his own jail experience and dwelt upon the different dietery arrangements, and criticised the administration of penal settlements in the Bay of Bengal and deplored non-official supervision. He also referred to the treatment of political prisoners, and pointed out that there was one case of suicide and another case of insanity. Mr. Banerjea deplored that the Home Member had not accepted the motion.

CONVICT MARRIAGES.

Raja Kushal Pal Singh supported the motion, and the Hon. Mr. Achariar, who had given notice of similar resolutions, also warmly supported it. After dwelling upon the defects of jail administration he called attention to an alleged startling state of things respecting the relations between male and female convicts in the Andamans, which he described in some detail. He pointed out that convict villages or settlements, apart from the convict barracks were established there, that unions were permitted between the sexes, that the parties to those unions, called convict marriages, were mostly men and women who had been married people in India while they were free, and that those relations were illegal and otherwise objectionable and improper, that far from being happy they were productive of much mischief in the convict villages and even barracks, that the children when there were any were idiots and imbeciles. Mr. Achariar could not understand the origin and development of this extraordinary incidence of jail life, nor how such relations could be conceived as part of punishment for crime or discipline for reclamation. No wonder prisoners preferred transportation to Port Blair to imprisonment in India. He called for the closing of the islands as a penal settlement. In the alternative he called for the abolition of transportation as a punishment for women. Women convicts should be rigorously segregated in every interest of society. He wound up his observations with the remark that these so-called convict marriages had all the horrors of Grant Allen's startling theory without the poetry and romance of it.

Mr. Banerjea rose to a point of

(*Continued on page 8.*)

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(*Continued from page 7*).

order, and regretted that the Home Member was unable to accept the resolution. He was grateful to note that the Home Secretary was sympathetic.

PENAL SYSTEM TOO RIGID.

Sir Reginald Craddock, while accepting the motion, pointed out the great difficulties which beset the way. He reviewed what had been done for improvement in jail administration, and paid a warm tribute to the jail superintendents. He claimed that reforms had done much, and having gone so far they were not going to stand still. He specially alluded to the efforts made by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and said that some Governments had started religious instructio., others, the Borstal system. He welcomed the efforts of self-sacrificing men from all classes, Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians. He referred to his recent visit to the Andamans, and said: "It has been my lot to inspect many jails from time to time, and I have recently returned from a visit of inspection of the Andamans, where I have studied as closely as time would permit the system in force in the penal settlement at Port Blair, and nothing has struck me so forcibly as the fact that our penal system is still far too rigid and and makes no sufficient attempt to differentiate between crimes committed in the heat of passion and cold calculating crimes implying vicious and degenerate natures. The compartments into which criminals are divided are still far too few. The diagnosis is too rough and ready and treatment too uniform.

THE MAN WHO CAN BE REFORMED.

We have to devise separate treatment for the confirmed criminal and the hardened miscreant and the seemingly hopeless degenerate, and separate treatment for the criminal who, though he offended against the law in a moment of passion or sudden temptation, is still left with self-respect which may deter him from sinning again. We have to aim at providing a probation during which a man who appears desirous of reform may have the chance of proving his sincerity under conditions which will remove him from further contamination or tempt him to lapses. We have to try and remove, as far as possible, those causes which tend to make him immoral and corrupt, and we have to try to awaken in him those incentives which make men honest and keep them so.

THE RESOLUTION ACCEPTED

These are the considerations present in the mind of Government, and it is on those considerations that the Government accept the resolution. They consider that the time is ripe for a further review of the penal system and for one more examination into the methods which promise most success, and they think this probably can be best done by a Commission on which, amongst others, Indian official opinion should find a place. He foreshadowed that Government would correspond with Local Governments and place their proposals before the Secretary of State. He also announced that the Hon. Mr. Achariar's criticism of marriages in the Andamans would also be included in the scope of the inquiry. He hoped that the Council would be gratified with the reception given to the resolution, which was a real step forward in applying to Indian conditions the most recent lessons of prison administration.

Mr. Ramaningar thanked the Government for accepting the resolution which was put and carried.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

COMPANY VERSUS STATE MANAGEMENT.

Sir Harcourt Butler presided when the Council met after lunch.

The Hon. Mr. Acharlar moved a resolution regarding railway administration. He said the question was of vital national importance to India and everywhere occupied a foremost place. The countries where company construction and company management still were predominant were dwindling in numbers. Japan, the latest member of the family of the great nations of the world, had taken, immediately after the late war, to nationalising her railways; even her tramways, which were to towns what railways were to the country, were being municipalised. Recent events called for an immediate investigation of the great problem. The strike on the M. and S.M. railway last year and other threatened strikes elsewhere had caused a general uneasy feeling regarding the efficiency of company management in this country. Information as to the causes, development and final subsidence was needlessly meagre and tended to mystify the public and was a fruitful source of their guesses. This disquieting feature in the history of company management had been greatly increased by railway riots at Madras of a very extraordinary nature. Whatever the truth was, the fact remained that the upper and lower staff fought with each other and the former shot the latter. Whether the killing of the poor wretches was murder or not, the belief was growing that there was something rotten in the Denmark of company management.

RAILWAY POLICIES.

But his prayer for a Commission with a view to nationalisation rested on a wider and deeper basis than the bungling of company management as revealed by those strikes and numerous riots which had by themselves strengthened the conviction that such things would be impossible in a State management and in a State department of the Government of India. For the purposes of his statement he would roughly divide railway policy into four main heads: (1) private ownership and absolute self-government as in America; (2) private ownership and limited autonomy as in England; (3) State ownership and State management as in Prussia and Belgium; (4) State ownership actual and potential and mixed management as in India. He argued that State ownership and complete State management was the best, and having regard to the special circumstances of India, economically and politically, the only one that was most conducive to the advancement of public interests.

INDIAN RAILWAY HISTORY.

He then traced the origin of company ownership and management in India from what was known as the "mad time of the forties" in the railway history of England, and argued that it was a mere accident in India, while very natural in England, where people high and low did not at first take kindly to railways from ignorance of their possibilities as the greatest instrument of modern civilisation and from fear that railway enterprise spelt ruin to several existing callings and trades. When the system was first introduced in the time of Lord Hardinge, State ownership, optional and eventual, and State control were the predominent features, side by side with the guarantee of interest. He next argued that company administration in India, if tested by its nature, past, present and potential, would furnish conclusive grounds for its supercession by State administration and development. Its administration was never up-to-date in comparison with the most advanced countries. The employees were growing more and more discontented. The fares and rates were comparatively and absolutely heavy. Regarding the cost of construction and the expense of working alone, they were excessive when compared with those of America and England, as shewn by the Special Commissioner Mr. Thomas Robertson. But he omitted to take into consideration another important facts, namely, the purchasing power of money in those three countries and to the average annual income of the Indian, when compared with those of the advanced countries the fares and rates would be shown to be abnormally high. The third-class passengers who to mad the baggage of the railway were subjected to scandalous discomfort and danger. All rules and regulations were often disregarded in the matter of overcrowding.

BENEFITS OF THE PROPOSAL.

The absence of a railway clearing-house in India was a serious drawback. When the Government of India proposed the establishment of one the companies resisted and had the best of it with the Secretary of State. Enormous saving in labour, time and cost could be saved by the establishment of a clearing-house. This circumstance alone was sufficient to warrant the gradual exclusive State management which would do away with the necessity for such a system. He laid considerable stress on the great benefits that would accrue to the country when this magnificent instrument of civilisation begins to be handled and used exclusively by the Government of India with an eye solely to public welfare and not as now solely to dividends, a great portion of which went away from the Government of the country. Exclusive State management would give more and more employment to the people of this country of all races or colour. For many a long year to come the educated and semi-educated would be largely absorbed in this new service of Government to the lasting benefit of all.

The speaker dwelt upon the evils of company management from London, and concluded by saying that the future of Indian railway policy was State management and State development plus District Board railways of local interest supplemented by such small feeder lines as Swadeshi enterprise might be able to accomplish. He quoted the authority of Sir Francis Spring, the author of the District Board Railway Cess, and a most competent authority, that the District Board light railways have a great future in India. While sharing his view they must be unwilling to trust the construction and management to private companies. A most superficial inquiry would establish this fact.

THE OFFICIAL REPLY.

THE HON. MR. CLARK'S OPPOSITION.

The Hon. Mr. Clark, in the course of a long reply, said: The Hon. Member's resolution proposes the appointment of a representative commission to enquire into two matters, first into the causes and the attendant circumstances of the strike on the Madras and S. M. Railway and the other strikes of last year, and secondly in o the system of railway management in India, the Commission being also instructed to include in their report their views and recommendations as to the advantages and disadvantages of Government management of Indian State railways and as to the policy to be pursued in the future.

A DISPROPORTIONATE DIVISION.

What strikes one primarily about the resolution is a certain disproportion between the two subjects which the Hon. Member wishes to see entrusted to this Commission, and though he has argued his case with his customary eloquence and ability he has not, I think, succeeded in removing the impression that these two questions are scarcely such as could suitably be submitted to one and the same Commission of Inquiry. The first, the enquiry into the causes and circumstances of the railway strikes of last year, would presumably be in the main a quasi-judicial investigation into matters of fact; the second opens up a very large and controversial subject which has been debated ever since railways came into being, which is still the subject of argument in many parts of the world, and on which diametrically opposite opinions are held by acknowledged experts in railway management. It embraces many weighty issues over and above that of the handling of important questions as that no doubt is by a railway administration of its operating staff through which alone it would appear to be connected with the first inquiry recommended in the resolution. The most obvious criticism therefore of the Hon. Member's proposal is that, apart from any other objections which there may be to the enquiries which he wishes Government to undertake, there would be considerable practical objections to combining them and entrusting them to one and the same Commission.

AN IMPORTANT DEFECT.

The proposal also overlooks one very important factor. The investigation in regard to railway strikes in India is a matter in which, if the Government of India thought it expedient, they would have full power to appoint a Commission. The investigation in any form of Company versus State management of railways is a matter in which the Government of India is subordinate to the Secretary of State, and in regard to which we could not appoint a Commission on our own authority which is what the Hon. Member asks us to do, though of course we could, if we thought it desirable, recommend the appointment of such a Commission to the Secretary of State. I think it will be convenient therefore, to treat, the Hon. Members' two recommendations as distinct proposals and examine them separately. My Hon. friend, the president of the Railway Board, has already explained to the Council how very little justification exists for appointing a Commission of Enquiry to investigate the strikes of last May and June, and I do not propose to take up the time of the Council by going over the same ground.

SOME OF THE MAIN ISSUES.

After detailing the many objections and dealing with the working of railways by State or Company, Mr. Clark concluded: "I have touched very lightly on these points because it seemed to me that it might be useful to indicate the nature of some of the main issues that arise on this difficult problem which just now is receiving so much attention in India as in the rest of the world. It would be entirely outside the scope of this debate if I were to attempt to offer either personally, or on behalf of Government, any opinion on the merits of these conflicting considerations. What the Council is debating to-day is merely whether or not a Commission should be appointed to examine the whole question. From that point of view it may be urged that the very complexity of these issues renders them such as might well be investigated by a Commission, that now is the time to appoint one, and that in so doing we shall only be following the lead of the United Kingdom where a Royal Commission was recently constituted to enquire into the relations between the railway companies of Great Britain and the State. But this view of the matter neglects some important considerations.

First, as I have already explained, this is a matter in which the Government of India is subordinate to the Secretary of State and we could not on our own authority appoint a Commission such as the resolution contemplates, though we could, of course, if it seemed to us expedient, recommend its appointment to the Secretary of State.

FURTHER OBJECTIONS.

But apart from this there are still further objections in India; the relations of the State with the companies are governed by the contracts which neither party, of course, have the power to modify during the currency of the contract. The question, therefore, whether the State should or should not take a larger share in the working of Indian railways can only become a live issue as, and when, the existing contracts with the railway companies fall in. The first of these, that with the East Indian Railway does not determine till 1919 and those with the other major railways fall in at different dates between 1925 and 1950. It would thus in any event be premature for a Commission of enquiry to be appointed at the present moment. The question of the policy to be pursued when the contracts begin to fall in will have to be determined with a very close regard to the financial and economic conditions of the time. For the State to embark on a policy of universal termination of the contracts would involve enormous expense in buying up the companies' interests which it might be quite impossible for it to face. This aspect of the case would be one for the Secretary of State and the Government of India to determine, and no general pronouncement by a Commission appointed in India could be of much assistance in regard to it.

AN IMPOLITIC ATTITUDE.

The Hon. Mr. Achariar will perhaps be inclined to argue in taking up now the more purely railway aspect of the question, and endeavouring to arrive in advance of provisional conclusions. But thus to anticipate matters is surely not particularly politic. It cannot be contended that there is any immediate urgency for a wholesale change. The Hon. Member himself can scarcely deny that our existing system has its practical advantages; it affords the State valuable assistance in the provision of capital for our railways; it enables Government to keep in its own hands the management of those lines which for strategical and other reasons it is most desirable that it should control closely, and, to maintain an adequate training ground for its railway officers while avoiding the burden which might prove excessive of the management of all the railways of India. Government do not for a moment underrate the intrinsic importance of the question which the Hon. Member has raised.

It is one which is exciting Government interest, which is likely to arouse increasing interest as time goes on, and it is one of the most momentous economic and financial questions which the Secretary of State and the Government of India will have in the future to decide. What means they will adopt to assist them in arriving at a decision is not for me to anticipate, but the question in any event cannot be decided now, and that being so, and in view of the other considerations, I have mentioned I cannot accept the Hon. Member's resolution.

The debate was continued by various Indian Hon. Members who supported the resolution which, at the instance of Mr. Achariar was divided into two parts. The first portion regarding strikes was put to the meeting and lost, and the second part relating to State versus Company management was put to the vote and lost, 19 Hon. Members voting for and 34 against.

PROVINCIAL SETTLEMENTS.

At 5 p. m. Mr. Banerjea moved a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to consider the advisability of revising the system of Provincial settlements now in vogue, and the debate had not proceeded far when the Council adjourned.

A meeting was held at Dronfield to protest against certain eugenic teaching by Miss Outram, headmistress of the girls' school, and against the Derbyshire Education Committee's refusal to hold an inquiry into the facts and to request her to resign, as recommended by local managers. Mr. W. Gould proposed a resolution "strongly disapproving" of the teaching of the laws of sex at the council school and supporting the school managers in their request that Miss Outram should be called upon to resign. This was carried with four dissentients. It was also decided to keep the children away from the school until the matter had been settled. One speaker said they did not want children at 11 years of age to know as much as midwives.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

SHORT CAUSES.

At the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the following short causes:—

SUPPLY OF LIME.

Messrs. Pauling and Co., Ld., sued Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachudar Dhanu for the recovery of money advanced.

Mr. Jardine, who appeared for the plaintiffs, stated that the plaintiffs advanced Rs. 2,500 to the defendant to supply lime, but the defendant ailed to supply the same.

His Lordship, after recording evidence, passed a decree for the claimed amount with interest and costs.

CLAIM FOR SURETY.

Cowasji Hormusji Kapadia sued Fida Husein Esmailji Colabawala for the recovery of Rs. 1,800.

Mr. Jafferbhoy, who appeared for the plaintiff, said the suit was to recover money from the defendant as surety. The defendant borrowed Rs. 2,500 from Haji Jaffar Ismail, and the plaintiff stood surety. The defendant deposited the title-deeds of his properties situated at Deolali and Nasik, and had paid Rs. 1,000 to Haji, but had not paid the balance; the plaintiff, therefore, had to pay Rs. 1,500 with Rs. 300 interest, to Haji. The defendant did not pay anything to the plaintiff when he demanded the claimed sum.

The Court passed a decree as prayed for, with interest and costs.

COMMISSION AGENT'S CLAIM.

Lalbhoy Tricumlal sued Ganesh Govind Kulkarni and others for the recovery of Rs. 2,947.

Mr. Thanawala, for the plaintiff, stated that the plaintiff acted as commission agent for the defendants. The defendants used to purchase piece-goods and drew hoondis, which the plaintiff honoured. There were dealings with the plaintiff in 1913, and the claimed sum was due.

The Court passed a decree for the claimed amount, with interest and costs.

LEGAL ADVISER SUED.

Hansa Khushaljt and Co. sued Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani, a suspended pleader of the High Court, and another, for the recovery of Rs. 3,748.

Mr. Jafferbhoy, for the plaintiffs, stated that the suit was to recover amounts due on instalment bonds. The defendants borrowed from the plaintiffs Rs. 6,000 in April, 1911. That was payable by instalments of Rs. 300 each. The first defendant paid Rs. 2,400. In January, 1913, the defendants borrowed Rs. 3,000 payable by instalments of Rs. 150. Eleven instalments, amounting to Rs. 1,650, were now due.

The Court passed a decree for the claimed amount, with interest and costs.

SPECIE BANK SHARES.

The Standard Bank, Ld., sued Chotubhai Premchand for the recovery of Rs. 9,503, with interest.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared for the Bank.

It was stated that on August 19, 1913, the defendant entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs by which they agreed to open a cash credit account with the defendant for Rs. 37,500 and the defendant agreed to repay on demand the amount due by him to the bank. He also deposited with the bank as security the certificate of 685 shares in the Indian Specie Bank, Ld., (in liquidation), and had the same transferred on the register of the bank to the name of the plaintiffs. In September 1913, the defendant paid to the plaintiffs Rs. 27,500 and the plaintiffs returned certificates in respect of 500 shares out of 685 shares. The claimed sum was now due to the plaintiffs.

After recording the evidence of the manager of the bank, His Lordship passed a decree for the claimed amount, with interest and costs.

BOOTMAKERS' CLAIM.

Messrs. Lilly and Skinner, Ld., the well-known boot and shoemakers, sued J. Sanjana and Co., boot and shoe-sellers, for the recovery of Rs. 6,333, the amount due on four bills of exchange drawn by the plaintiffs on the defendants and accepted by the defendants.

Mr. D. B. Binning appeared for the plaintiffs.

On the defendants promising to pay the bill, they were allowed to take away the goods by the plaintiffs. The defendants did not pay the amount, hence the suit.

The defendants appeared in person and admitted the claim.

The Court, accordingly, passed a decree for the claimed amount.

A MAN WITH TWO WIVES.

An appeal preferred by Maibai, wife of Hari Annaji, against the decision of Mr. Madgaoker, District Judge of Ahmednagar, came up for disposal before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, yesterday.

Mr. Kelkar appeared for the appellant, while Mr. Patwardhan was for the respondents.

It was stated that the appellant sued Bagubai, wife of Vithaldas, and others, for the recovery of certain properties, stating that they belonged originally, to one Martand Shamrao, who married two wives bearing the same name, Salubai. By Salubai No. 1 he had a son, Janardhan, who died, leaving a son Vasudeo. By the second Salubai he had six children, three daughters and three sons. Martand gave to Janardhan some portion of his property and separated from her. He then lived with his three sons and three daughters, and died in 1891, and his property came into the possession of the sons. They all died without leaving any issue, and the three sisters, therefore, claimed the property, on the ground that Martand had lived with his three sons by his second wife until his death as a member of a joint Hindu family; and upon the death of the last surviving son they were, according to Hindu law, entitled to the possession of the properties against the son of the deceased Janardhan.

One of the defendants, Vasudeo, contended that as he was the grandson of the deceased Martand, the sisters had no right to the properties, because his father Janardhan and he himself had not separated from the joint family of Martand.

The suit was heard by the Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar, who held that Vasudeo's contentions of heirship were *res judicate* by the reason of the decision in a former suit. He also held that Janardhan separated in his lifetime from his father, and therefore the sisters and not Vasudeo were entitled to succeed to the joint family property. He, therefore, passed a decree in favour of the three daughters.

Vasudeo then appealed to Mr. Madgaoker, who reversed the Subordinate Judge's decree. Hence the appeal.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, confirmed the order of the District Judge.

DISPUTE REGARDING PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. Justice Beaman, yesterday, heard an application preferred by Bai Sakinabai and Bai Jainabai in which they prayed that Mahomed Sarafali and Molidina Ahmedji might be called upon to render accounts of a partnership business carried on by them with the deceased Mahomed Meherali, and for the appointment of a Receiver in respect of the business.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the applicants while Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Raghavaya and Co., represented the defendants.

It was stated that one Mahomed Meherali carried on business in chinaware and crockery in Bombay. In October last he being in need of capital took in Mahomed Sarafali and Molidina as partners. By a deed of agreement drawn up between them the share of Meherali was fixed at Rs. 27,000. As Meherali was in ill-health he made a will by which he left the share to his wife Jainabai. Meherali died in December 1913, and the petitioners, who are his mother-in-law and widow, stated that the business carried on by the deceased was worth over Rs. 1,50,000 and deceased's share in the business at the date of his death was over Rs. 60,000.

The applicants in their petition stated that the defendants treated them harshly, had refused to pay their maintenance and the funeral expenses of the deceased, while the fees of the doctors who attended on the deceased had remained unpaid. The defendants were hostile to them and unless a Receiver was appointed the business would suffer loss.

Counsel for the defendants said that Mahomed Sarafali had been appointed an *interim* Receiver by an order of the Court and the allegations against his clients were false. He said if a Receiver was appointed the business would be ruined as it required experienced persons to deal in chinaware.

His Lordship ordered that the hearing of the suit be put down for ten days after Tuesday and directed the defendants to put in their written statement by Monday next and to give inspection of the books of accounts to the petitioners.

THE SALSETTE'S RETURN.

AUSTRALIAN SHIP BRINGING MAILS.

The P. and O. mail steamer Salsette, which was not due back in Bombay from Aden until Friday, arrived in port on Monday, having been turned round at Aden and sent back to Bombay without unloading her cargo, owing to the discovery, during the voyage across the Arabian Sea, of dead rats on board.

The Salsette left Bombay last Friday week with mails and passengers, and between here and Aden dead rats were found on the ship. At Aden the matter was reported to the Port Health Officer, and it was decided that after the mails and passengers had been transhipped to the Homeward bound steamer, the Salsette should be sent back to Bombay. The vessel did not wait until the cargo was discharged. This will be taken out in Bombay and sent on by another steamer and the Salsette will be thoroughly fumigated and disinfected.

No case of sickness of any kind either among passengers or crew has been reported, and so far as was known there was no infection on board; but with the caution which the Company always displays in cases of this kind, the officials decided to send the ship back for fumigation.

The turning-round of the Salsette will not interfere in any way with the Indian mails, but it will cause the mails for Colombo and Australia to be delayed. The Salsette would, in the ordinary course of events, have met the Mongolia, the Australian mail boat at Aden on Sunday, and would have brought on the Indian mails and passengers. As it was deemed best not to keep the Salsette at Aden, the Mongolia has been diverted, and is now on her way across to Bombay. She is due here at 6 o'clock on Friday morning, and after discharging mails and passengers will leave for Colombo and Australia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Those members of the Indian Educational Service who may have chanced to read the leader in one of your contemporaries this morning, must have experienced an ineffable sense of gratitude towards that paper. It writes:—"We prefer ourselves to take the opinion of Dr. Mackichan, who speaking with 40 years' experience of Indian education, paid a generous tribute to a body of men who may have their faults, but yet are doing good work." Whatever the feelings aroused by Principal Paranjpye's sweeping dictum on European professors in general it must indeed be balm in Gilead for the Indian Educational Service to be assured that, in spite of the faults which they apparently share in common with other men, a Bombay journal, on Dr. Mackichan's authority, is willing to allow that they are capable of good work.

GRATEFUL.

Bombay, February 24.

A Committee, including the Hon. Mr. H. Le Mesurier, member of Council, the Bishop of Chota Nagpur and other Christian, Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen, has been formed to advise the Government of Behar and Orissa on the subject of religious and moral training in schools.

AUDITORS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

EFFECT OF A RANGOON FINDING.

POSITION OF AUDITORS STRENGTHENED.

In delivering judgment in the matter of the Official Liquidator of the Bank of Burma *vs.* A. Mower and G. S. Clifford, directors, R.F. Strachan, manager, and Stuart, Smith and Allen, auditors, for the recovery of Rs.61,687 which sum was paid in dividends, on the ground that the said dividend was paid out of the capital and not out of the profits, Mr. Justice Young held that Stuart, Smith and Allen were *de facto* officers of the bank.

With the object of ascertaining what effect this finding would have upon the relations of auditors and public companies, a representative of the *Bombay Gazette* called yesterday on a prominent business man in Bombay, who said:—

"It has always been the case under the Companies' Act that auditors were liable if profits were paid out of capital, but this sort of thing crops up very seldom in actual practice. As a rule it is only in liquidation that such a custom comes to light.

Under the new Act it still holds good that if it can be proved at any time that an auditor has signed a balance sheet under which certain sums are paid as dividend out of capital, the auditor is liable. This sort of thing, however, rarely crops up except in the case of a company getting into difficulties and going into liquidation.

In the past in many companies in Bombay dividends have been paid out of capital, but as long they keep on paying they are immune. In the case of many of the mill companies in Bombay sufficient has not been allowed for depreciation of machinery and buildings, and therefore the dividends paid have actually come out of capital, but they have gone on paying year after year and so nothing has happened. Directly a company goes into liquidation, however, these things all come out.

A finding of this kind will stiffen up the position of auditors, and that will be a very good thing".

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

ESTABLISHMENT RECEPTION.

Another successful function took place at Government House last night, this taking the form of an Establishment Reception. The idea of holding such a function was inaugurated at Poona in the summer when a large number of people who do not ordinarily attend the entertainments at Government House were invited.

For last night's Establishment Reception invitations were accepted by about 1,300 people, and the affair was a most enjoyable one. Dancing was indulged in in the same hall as that in which the ball took place the previous night, and the grounds, supper room and refreshment marquees were decorated as on Monday.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF BOMBAY BRANCH.

The annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Empire League was held last night at the Indo-British Institution. Mr. H. A. H. Payne, the President, occupied the chair. The report for the last year was presented by Mr. Wheeler on behalf of the Provincial Council.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said it was one on which they might congratulate themselves. It showed signs of progress and health. But they should not think that what was done was sufficient. The sentiment which should actuate them was not so much congratulation and gratification, but hope for the future. Although the number of members had increased from 96 to 296, it represented but a small proportion of the community in Bombay. He regretted that the young men of the community were not taking to technical education and seeking other sources of employment than the railway. He emphasised the necessity of improving education among the community, and said they should insist on seeing that no children of the community grew up without having had proper education. The Council was considering how to provide instruction, and he exhorted the audience to assist them in all manners possible.

It was then resolved to register the Association under the Indian Companies' Act and after a vote of thanks to Dr. Baker, the Honorary Secretary, and the Chairman, the meeting dissolved.

ALLEGED MURDER IN BOMBAY.

The body of a Hindu boy, named Rama Bhagu, aged about 14, was found with a wound in the throat, lying in a pool of blood, in a room in a chawl in De Lisle-road on Monday night.

It appears that the deceased was employed in the Dawn mills, and lived with relations. On Saturday night he did not come home, and his cousin and two others went in search of him. On Monday evening they went to the chawl where the body was found, and looking through a window into a room saw the boy lying dead.

The police came and entered the room, one door of which was fastened from the inside and the other chained from the outside. The boy had ornaments of the value of about Rs. 40 on his body and these were missing.

The chawl in which the body was found was a vacant one. It is believed the boy has been murdered for the sake of his ornaments.

TRANSPORT HARDINGE.

The transport Hardinge was expected to leave Bombay at 6 p.m. yesterday. Radio messages will be accepted up to 2 p.m. to-day at rates given in the Telegraph Guide.

BOMBAY'S MILK SUPPLY.

LICENSING OF SELLERS AND HAWKERS.

COMMISSION'S PROVISIONS FOR DIFFICULT TASK.

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation will at their meeting to-day consider the following letter from the Commissioner:—

I have the honour to state that by the provisions of Section 412 A which was newly embodied in the Municipal Act by Act No. VI. of 1913, certain powers for the control of the milk trade in the City are given to the Commissioner. These powers will be exercised through the Licensing Department and operations for the issue of licenses etc., will, in future, form part of the regular duties of that department. It is estimated that at present the number of sellers and hawkers is about 2,199, of whom only about 688 are located in permanent shops, the remainder being hawkers (1,082), and importers of milk from out-side the island (429).

No great trouble is anticipated in dealing with the shopkeepers, but the work of tackling hawkers and importers of milk will be difficult. Eleven stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and five on the G. I. P. Railway will have to be frequently visited and watched, and a considerable number of cases will have to be brought into court before the necessity of taking out a license and abiding by the conditions prescribed in it is generally realised.

At present the department has only one inspector for each ward except E. ward in which, owing to its size, an additional inspector has been temporarily allowed. The present staff is by no means too large for its existing duties and some permanent increase will assuredly be necessary even after the new work has developed into a matter of routine. To begin with, in order to ensure equality of treatment in all wards a special staff is necessary, and I have therefore sanctioned the entertainment of the undermentioned staff for one year from 1st April, 1914.

The letter details the appointments of eight assistant inspectors, one clerk for court work, and eight peons, making a total expenditure per mensem of Rs. 6,000.

"As there is no provision for this expenditure," continues the Commissioner, "I have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 6,000 for the purpose from the Surplus Cash Balance. The revenue from fees, if the scale submitted under my letter No. 34430 of 16th February, 1914, for the approval of the Corporation be sanctioned, will probably be about Rs. 4,000 in the first year, but in course of time it will almost certainly cover the cost of the extra staff."

THE BURDEN OF 1920.

GERMAN CRITIC SUGGESTS SMALLER SHIPS.

In the *Berliner Tageblatt* Captain Persius makes an appeal to England to reduce the strain of armaments by beginning a return to vessels with smaller displacements. "When," he says, "the first German Navy Bill was passed in 1898 we reckoned with battleships of 12,000 tons, costing about £1,200,000. Displacements now have risen to 30,000 tons, and a Dreadnought costs about £3,000,000. Some part of this rise in expense comes, of course, from increased engine power and improvement in armaments, and this cannot now be gone back upon. But there is still doubt as to the value of the giant ship, and it is as good as certain that if England started a reform other nations would follow."

Unless something of this kind can be done the outlook, to Captain Persius, seems gloomy. England, he thinks, must not hope for any agreement with Germany over a mutual restriction in the number of ships. England and Germany cannot afford to make the experiment of a naval holiday alone, and it is becoming increasingly clear that France and Russia will refuse to join in the scheme. In other words, the present programme will continue. Germany will carry out her Navy Law to the end, and by 1920 will have its fleet of 61 capital vessels, which from 1917 onwards she will keep on renewing through a permanent building programme of three Dreadnoughts a year. If England is to maintain the 16 to 10 standard she must, by 1920, have at least 98 capital ships to set against Germany's 61, and she must be further prepared for a shipbuilding programme from 1917 onwards of, on the average, five Dreadnoughts a year. For both countries, too, must be added the inevitable rise in the cost of submarine, airship, hydroplane, and torpedo services. That, then, is the prospect while both parties keep strictly within the limits of their present more or less tacit agreement over the North Sea, and when Mr. Churchill's Mediterranean and "world-wide" standards are completely ignored. England, points out Captain Persius, is the pattern on which other nations model themselves. To her is due the introduction of the Dreadnought, and of the monster gun. England, too, is the nation that most loudly proclaims a desire for a reduction. Is it not then possible, he ends, for England to lead the way this time by a reduction in displacements, so that at least in one direction a beginning may be made towards a reduction of expenditure?

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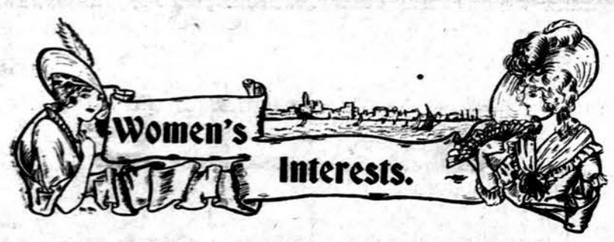

SPRING FASHIONS AT HOME.

VARIETY OF MODES IN MILLINERY.

THE SOFT CROWN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The Winter of 1914 is almost ended, and preparations for the coming Spring Season are so far progressed that many large houses have their millinery models entirely or nearly complete. Even at this early date it may be predicted with assurance that there will be little, if any, monotony in the new millinery modes, and Dame Fashion obviously intends to be exceedingly tolerant.

Distinction in millinery is most difficult to acquire, especially in the case of the young girl. The mode for "la jeune fille" can be charmingly appealing on account of its simplicity, but it is not one that lends distinction to its wearer, and does not usually deserve the designation "smart." I recently heard a famous milliner say that a hat, to look distinguished and smart, must be worn by a woman not younger than 25 years! This will no doubt come as somewhat of a blow to the "flapper," but perhaps she can seek consolation in the fact that a distinguished hat usually ages its wearer. The older woman has certainly far greater opportunity of wearing hats of a more extraordinary description, which, for the latter reason are therefore usually far more stylish and elegant than a more simple millinery design.

The soft crown has become too general a favourite to be lightly discarded, and in the approaching Season it will be revealed in all the most popular Spring materials: panne and plain velvet, maline and lace, soft silk tissues, etc. The brim will usually be composed of a contrasting material, in some instances of a different colour, and the majority of these hats will be seen with the brims decidedly rigid, which tends to make the soft lines of the crown all the more effective.

TOQUES.

Toques have been accorded tremendous prominence in the past, and their popularity shows very little signs of diminishing, though, of course, with the advent of the Spring Season, one sees countless variations on the style in vogue during the Winter.

The soft crown is featured in the left-hand sketch on this page, being composed of sapphire blue satin, the brim of black panne velvet. A delightfully jaunty air is lent to this little hat by the osprey which is fixed at the side to hold the brim in position, which is caught up slightly on to the crown.

The second sketch, which is of an exaggerated type, is capable of modification, and could be easily made by the home milliner. The original was revealed in dull black satin charmeuse, a white velvet Camelia forming the sole ornamentation.

WOMAN'S DOMAIN INVADED BY MEN.

The bright weather which has prevailed in London has had an immediate effect on men's wear. Not only have many people dispensed with overcoats, but a walk down Bond-street showed that what the tailors term "new spring suitings" were much in evidence, wrote a Home paper in mail week.

"The moment a man leaves off his winter overcoat he finds he needs a new suit," it was pointed out to a *Standard* representative. "For new materials for overcoats this season tailors have trespassed on woman's domain. The latest cloth is a mixture of wool and silk in neat black and white dice patterns. It is very light in weight, and has only been worn by woman hitherto. The West of England covert coating industry, which has been experiencing slack times recently, will receive a decided fillip by the vogue that will be enjoyed by that material this spring. Overcoats will be made with raglan shoulders and soft rolling lapels. There will be no strap at the back and three buttons in front.

"Lounge suits are to be made in a very inconspicuous style. They will be close fitting, not double-breasted, and without a vent at the back. An outside breast-pocket will be provided. As for the colours, greys, a few browns, and powdered blues will be popular. Velours hats will be worn in champagne shades with black silk bands. Some new caps—made of suede—have just been introduced for motoring or golf."

Yellow gloves are not destined to be fashionable just at present, but browns and slates will be "quite the thing." Spates are apparently doomed so far as the well-dressed man is concerned. They are considered too clumsy and—above all—"too popular." Instead, boots with coloured tops in four shades of grey will be seen in the West-end.

GIRLS AT THE PIT-HEAD.

A meeting of miners at the New Sharlston Colliery, near Wakefield, has been held to consider the question of the employment of girls at the pit-head. It unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the introduction of female labour, and asking for its immediate withdrawal.

The difficulty has arisen through the employment of between twenty and thirty girls at the screens at the colliery. This was an innovation so far as Yorkshire is concerned, though the practice is fairly general in some parts of Lancashire. It was asserted that the management has been unable to get boys, as at the age of fourteen they are eligible for labour underground, and can there earn considerably more than at the screens.

The girls were engaged in picking out dirt from the coal as it is carried along the belts from the screen into wagons, and the work is said to be light and easy, though somewhat dirty.

THE MARRIAGE PROBLEM.

PREFERENCE FOR YOUNG MEN ABOUT TO WED.

What is required to improve the race in my opinion is not to discourage keeping the number of the family in reasonable bounds, but to encourage the right class of people to marry and become parents, writes Dr. James A. Rigby, of Preston, in the *Nineteenth Century*.

Who, visiting the main streets or the promenades at our health resorts, can fail to be struck with the vast number of fine, strong, healthy, good-looking, well-educated, stalwart girls that are to be met with?

Many, alas! have absolutely no chance of marriage, not due to any lack of inclination or desire to shirk the duties of motherhood, but in very many cases it is entirely a question of pounds, shillings and pence; the girls often are placed in comfortable surroundings, and they naturally hesitate to leave these and come down from their present position; the young men who are quite willing to undertake matrimony are often not desirous of pulling down the girls they would wish to marry into a much more penurious and pinched position than the one they already hold, so the match does not come off, and we have a bachelor and spinster left who otherwise would have been most suitable parents for the maintenance of the race. This may be 'the miserable gospel of comfort,' but it is sound commonsense and prudence and to be commended.

Can anything be done to improve the lot of these desirable aspirants for marriage and to make it more feasible for them to marry? It seems to me that much might be done. A first step in the right direction has already been made in the remission of taxation of so much per head for each child. A step further in the same direction might be made in the complete remission of income tax on all newly married men whose income is less than £300 per annum for, say, the first ten years of their married life, with half taxation for another five years, the loss of taxes thus produced being recouped to the State by a progressive tax on bachelors who could well afford it—say a double income tax on all bachelors of over thirty years of age, with a supertax on them on all incomes of over £500 per annum.

This method would work both ways, for it would offer a bonus on marriage for eligible bachelors, while it would penalise the selfish and unpatriotic bachelor who attempted to evade his natural duties as a citizen, and so it would materially improve the chances of matrimony of the many eligible girls who are now, through no fault of their own, condemned to a life of single blessedness, though endowed by nature with every capacity for becoming happy and contented mothers.

Preference in appointments might also reasonably be given to young married men or those about to marry.

£110,000 ERROR BY A TYPIST.

A typist's mistake which might have cost the Commissioners of Works over £110,000 was mentioned in the Chancery Division in mail week.

The Commissioners had arranged for the building of a post office in Wimpole-street at a cost of £20,000, but a typist in the office, in typing the form of contract with schedules for the contractor, Mr. William Frederick King, who trades as King and Son, accidentally substituted the words "cubic feet" for "cubic yards." This multiplied the agreed cost by 27, and the Commissioners now applied to the Court asking that the contract should be rectified.

If the error was taken for calculation, the Solicitor-General explained, the £20,000 contract would work out at £133,400.

In the course of his evidence Mr. King explained that in discussing his account with a Mr. Baylis at the Office of Works he drew Mr. Baylis's attention to the mistake in typing and said that upon it he could claim. He said at the same time that if the Commissioners of Works treated him reasonably he had no wish to take undue advantage.

Mr. Justice Sargant said the Court had ample jurisdiction to rectify. Mr. King, he was sorry to say, was opposing the rectification in order that he might enforce this "absurd and preposterous claim" against the Commissioners of Works and use it as a lever by which to extract from them something more than his legal rights. He was seeking to take advantage of the slip of a typist.

Judgment was entered against the defendant, the rectification asked for being granted.

ALL HANDS TO THE WHEEL.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Lord Tavistock and Miss McArthur were (says the *Bedfordshire Times*) going the other day up Riddings Hill, near Eversholt, when they saw a village labourer in difficulty. He had a heavy load of drain pipes, and the horse could hardly get along. Their graces and their companions at once set to and gave a helping hand, two at each wheel till they saw the man safely up the hill.

MRS. STOCKS AS GARDENER.

Mrs. Stocks, the airwoman, who remained unconscious for twenty-nine days after her fall at Hendon in Mr. Sidney Pickles' aeroplane on September 20, and left hospital on November 17, has quite recovered her health. She busies herself with her garden in Somerset and leads a quiet, open-air life.

CRIMEAN HEROINE'S DEATH.

THE EXPERIENCES OF A RICHMOND WOMAN.

TERRIBLE MARCHES.

Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, the last but one of three woman survivors of the Crimean War, has died at Richmond, where she had been living for the past forty years on a pension from the Royal Patriotic Fund and the proceeds of a small laundry business in North Sheen.

Mrs. Evans was a remarkably active old lady for her years—she was 84 when she died—and had had experiences such as befall few women. On joining the King's Own Royal Lancashire Regiment in 1851 with her husband, she had to sleep in a corner of a barrack-room. When the regiment went out to the Crimea there were only three women with it; they separated on landing, and for two years she never saw one of her sex.

Early in the campaign the regiment was attacked with cholera. "The marching conditions were frightful," Mrs. Evans used to declare. "My feet were sore and blistered, and I was dead tired, but I had to keep up with the men, and at last at Alma I saw my battle. There were 59,000 English, French, and Turkish troops storming the heights, held by 50,000 Russians, with 180 field pieces to support them.

"I was standing on a ridge, in agony lest my husband should be killed, when an officer rode by, and, seeing me, a poor lone woman standing there, reined in his horse, and said, 'Look well at that, Mrs. Evans, for the Queen of England would give a great deal to see such a sight.' Thank God, my husband came through all right. Our colours suffered terribly, though, and to me fell the proud task of repairing them after they had come through the action."

Miss Florence Nightingale had not gone out then, and the wounded men were packed into tents till there was no more room, and then they had to lie on the ground. There were only three doctors for the whole regiment, and very little in the way of surgical appliances. Mrs. Evans herself had to lie on the bare ground ill with fever, because there was no room in the tents.

Eventually she was sent back to England, in total ignorance as to whether her husband was dead or alive. He survived the campaign, however, and the couple lived many peaceful years in their little house at Richmond. On his death, fourteen years ago, the captain of the regiment gave Mrs. Evans permission to wear her husband's medals.

A DEBUTANTE'S GOWN.

SOME MODEST CREATIONS AT THIRTY-FIVE GUINEAS.

The debutante is already dreaming of the gown in which she will be presented at Court in May, but the exact form it will take cannot, of course, be determined until the representatives of the leading houses have been to Paris.

"In making a Court gown for a debutante," said the manager of an exclusive West End firm, "we aim at emphasising her youthfulness and freshness, so we eschew anything stiff or elaborate, using nothing more complex than light and filmy lace or embroideries.

"Our price for a debutante's gown varies from thirty-five to forty-five guineas. If it is trimmed with very valuable lace it may be much more. We always supply the idea for the gown. Our clients come to us for our originality and art as well as for our skill, and they leave everything in our hands. In houses of another class clients may possibly give their ideas to the modiste to materialise for them."

MISSING DANSEUSE FOUND

Mlle. Mestchersky, a beautiful young Russian dancer, who had been missing for some days, was found on Feb. 2 at Bandol, in the department of the Var. It was explained that her sudden departure was due to the fact that her artistic sensibilities were hurt by the lack of appreciation which she received at a recent appearance.

Mlle. Mestchersky is the widow of a Russian prince, and is said to belong to an old and aristocratic Russian family. After making her debut at the Theatre Femina she disappeared from her flat in the Rue de Guersant, Paris.

"THE FLAPPER."

HER EMERGENCE INTO SOCIETY.

GIRLHOOD NO LONGER BANAL.

There is one vast upheaval which as yet we are hardly aware of, writes Mr. James Douglas in the *Daily News*. It is the sudden emergence of the Flapper as a force in society. Yesterday there was no such person. To-day she is all over the place. Not so long ago a girl remained awkwardly immature until the age of twenty or twenty-one and even after that she remained green and gawky for years. She was pathetically reluctant to grow up, and a man could marry her up to the age of thirty without having any cause to dread her capacity for self-realisation and self-assertion.

Now all is changed. It is not possible to catch any girl young enough to be managed in the good old way. Long before they are marriageable our girls are sure of themselves and sure of us. The Georgian maiden of fifteen has more devil in her than the Victorian matron of fifty. Indeed, the younger she is the more intractable and untameable she is apt to be.

The rising generation are drunk with the new wine of liberty. They are born free, and they laugh when any Rip Van Winkle offers them a pretty little set of chains to wear in a dainty little doll's house. The banal and bashful stage of girlhood has been cut out, and long before she leaves school the modern girl is mistress not only of her own destiny but of everybody else's on the horizon. Her superb and dazzling arrogance may stupefy and astound her bewildered parents, who were brought up in a vanished tradition; but they are helpless spectators of her insurrection.

In nothing is her empire more absolute than her raiment. The merry Flapper has long ago cast off the horrible clothes that once were the livery of the unemancipated chit. Not for her the atrocities of the senile dressmaker or the supperannuated milliner. Not for her the clumsy boot and the woollen stocking. Her beauty is no longer unadorned. She walks in silk attire.

I know Flappers who give their own luncheon parties, their own tea parties, and their own theatre parties. They do not tolerate the presence of dull and decrepit persons who have reached the sere twenties and the yellow thirties. In order to be in their swim, you must be in your teens. The old-fashioned prig frowns upon the gay and fastidious Flapper, and deplores the fact that she has no childhood; but the Flapper has turned childhood inside out. She has changed the meaning of juvenility. For her childhood means the time when you go everywhere and do everything. As for the ignorance of girlhood, it no longer exists. The Flapper knows all there is to know about life long before she is supposed to have commenced to live.

ASCOT TRADESMEN ANXIOUS TO FIND A MERRY WIDOW.

Ascot tradesmen in mail week were greatly concerned about the disappearance of a lady who, with her little boy, had been lodging in the district since Christmas. She said she was the widow of a naval officer, and was drawing a quarterly allowance from the Admiralty. She arranged with the landlord of an inn to give a tea and entertainment to a number of children, followed by a supper and dance for the parents. This programme was duly carried out, and the party separated at three o'clock in the morning, singing "For she's a jolly good fellow."

Several times the lady entered one of the inns and treated everybody in the bar, explaining that, being the widow of a naval officer, she was not bound so much by society conventionalities, and that her chief pleasure was in seeing others enjoying themselves. She was an exceedingly good customer to most of the tradesmen, and hired cars at a garage for motor trips to London to discuss her affairs with the Admiralty. Other trips were also taken.

Now the police have been asked to find her for the tradesmen. She is a well-dressed young woman with engaging manners.

Spring Millinery at Home.

Two examples of the soft crown in the Spring millinery fashions at Home. They are described in the article on the subject on this page.

WOMEN'S SPORT AT HOME.

PROPOSED HOCKEY TOUR IN NEW ZEALAND.

PEACE BETWEEN GOLF UNIONS.

Considerable interest is being taken in the suggested hockey tour in New Zealand. The date at which the names of those who wished to make the tour were to be sent in was Sunday in mail week. It is not yet decided definitely, however, whether or not the tour will be made. It will be recalled that there was a short time ago much talk of a men's side undertaking a similar tour, but that project has fallen through. It has been said that the reason for this failure was that the men who were willing to make the tour would not constitute a side sufficiently strong to be called an English side. There can now be no need to keep secret the fact that this excuse is only partially true. The real reason was that to make the tour financially successful was impossible.

The Hockey Association were told that gates in New Zealand would easily reach ten thousand and that an ordinary match attracted as many as four and five thousand spectators. On further inquiry this proved to be a most exaggerated estimate. It was, therefore, obvious that such a tour would have been a financial failure, and that the guarantors would have had to find much money. Many players did not feel that they could find extra money if this tour failed, nor did they wish to find themselves forced to take the money of the guarantors.

It is not known at present what will be the exact strength of the English side. It will most certainly not be of international standard, but it will, nevertheless, be a powerful combination. Women's hockey in New Zealand is still a young game, and such a tour would do the game much good. Still a strong county side would beat most New Zealand teams very easily indeed.

In the North side which has been chosen for the international inter-divisional trial matches, with the exception of Miss C. Smith, the left back, every member comes from Lancashire. A side so selected is not likely to increase the popularity of hockey in other northern counties, but it does most certainly make for a strong divisional side. The players selected are:—Goal, Miss Ashworth; backs, Miss Mack and Miss C. Smith; halves, Miss Mellor, Miss Hewlett, and Miss Blackstock; forwards, Miss Hayward, Miss Henderson, Miss Osborne, Miss Leech, and Miss Hunt.

There are only four alterations from last year's team. The most notable absentee is the famous international player Miss Wild. In style and in effectiveness Miss Wild was a great half. She was always in her right place and her stick work was very good. People who had not played with or against her sometimes thought her lacking in energy, but this was a mistake. Her knowledge of the game was so good that there was no need for her ever to bustle. She has not been playing much this season as she is about to be married. Another interesting change is that of Miss Hayward from outside left to outside right, where she has been a great success. The side ought to do remarkably well.—*The Standard.*

GOLF.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Golf Union, which was held in London under the chairmanship of Mr. F. Hoey, an Irish vice-president, the final stage in the settlement of the dispute between the L.G.U. and the National Golf Alliance, relative to the holding of the English Ladies' Championship, was passed, the affair being concluded with the reception of the reply of the Alliance agreeing to the terms offered them by the L.G.U. Council of December 15. Accordingly the following ladies were elected to represent the L.G.U. on the joint committee: Miss Cecil Leach, Mrs. Harland, Miss Hull, and Mrs. Vasey, while Miss E. Gilroy was elected hon. secretary, the choice this year being left to the L.G.U.

HONEYMOON IN CAVE.

WEDDING ALTAR MADE BY SIX-FOOT BRIDE.

Mr. John Otto, a hermit who dwells in a cave in a canon (a deep valley with steep sides in Colorado), has obtained a divorce from his wife, who was brought up in a palatial home in Boston.

An artist and sculptor, Mrs. Otto rode into the mountains of the West four years ago in search of adventure. She found a husband in Mr. Otto, who was intended for the ministry, but preferred to live in close touch with nature. The couple were married on the summit of Monument Hill, an eminence four miles from Grand Canon, Colorado.

The ceremony took place before an alter hewn out of the rock by the bride, a woman of splendid physique, six feet in height. After the ceremony a salute of a hundred revolver shots was fired. The bridegroom gave the bride not a wedding ring, but a donkey. The couple set up housekeeping in a cave 10,000 feet above sea level, but the bride soon wearied of her life as a cave man's wife, and after a few months she returned to her parents' comfortable home. Mr. Otto charges her with deserting him.

HUNTING FIELD ROMANCE.

FATHER'S PHILOSOPHY AFTER SECRET WEDDING.

In romantic circumstances the marriage took place at Scarborough Registry Office on Tuesday in mail week of Mr. William Henderson Steel, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Steel, of Muston Hall, near Filey, and Miss Christina Lawson, daughter of Mr. W. F. Lawson, of Greame House, a prominent farmer, whose land adjoins the Muston Hall property. The young couple—the bride is nineteen—had been seen together a good deal in the hunting field, but their friends did not know of their engagement, and news of the marriage came as a surprise to both families. Where the honeymoon is being spent has been kept a secret. Mr. Steel, the bridegroom's father, said the day after the wedding: "My son went out in the ordinary way about 11 o'clock and has not been home since." He added, with a laugh: "Well, young people will do this sort of thing. If they had invited me I should have been delighted to have gone."

SORE UNDER KNEE CONSTANT ITCHING

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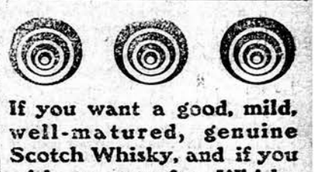

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PATHANS AND THEIR WAYS.

NOT SO BLACK AS PAINTED.

In the *Journal* of the United Service Institution of India, Major E. W. Costello, V.C., 22nd Punjabis, has some very interesting remarks on the characteristics and customs of the Pathans. He says:—

The Pathan, unlike his Baluch fellow, is most democratic and, when in a position to do so, acknowledges no authority but his own. Many distinctions are drawn between the fighting qualities of various tribes, but taking them generally they are all hardy and brave, can live and work on very little, are fairly good shots and no mean enemies.

The Afridi has little faith in the intervention of an Almighty who will render his enemy's bullets harmless and is consequently the most canny in his methods. He sees no point in getting hurt without need and does not close with a man whom he can bring down with a long shot. The men of upper Swat and Buner are more gullible and tales of bullets warded off by amels, or turned to water on touching the true ghazi, find ready credence: with the result that they can be worked up into a frenzy and persuaded to hurl themselves blindly against the infidel.

The Monamands and Wazirs steer a middle course between the two. This difference in tactics is of course largely due to armament as well as racial characteristics. It is possible that the late influx of rifles may assimilate methods.

Tribal Law is strict in its main rules, which are backed by the *Quoran*, and the blood feud takes the place of a court of justice. Every Pathan knows that murder and certain other offences will involve his family in a feud, and, what is more, he realizes that this addition to an already chequered existence will draw the wrath of his relations on himself. He consequently avoids such crimes unless temptation proves too strong. Minor quarrels are settled by the elders or, in important matters, by Jirga; war if necessary forming the final appeal. Taking things all round the tribesman gets on very well without courts or police. Each individual considers it due to his manhood to maintain a certain semblance of order in his immediate circle and it is way becomes in himself both policeman and judge. Laws of hospitality and badragga (escort) are rarely violated and then usually through accident or misunderstanding.

PEACE AT KOHAT.

A drive through the Kohat Pass shows the Pathan living his own life in his own way and the continued absence of any breach of peace against the traveller is most remarkable. The men all carry arms but are peaceful and law-abiding except when a reasonable cause calls for action. Badraggas are provided to strangers who wish to pass through any portion of their country, payment being exacted and another escort obtained on entering the neighbour's territory. The Badragga frequently consists of a small boy, but his presence is a visible pledge and suffices to safeguard the traveller. It will be seen that life across the border is not so impossible as many imagine. Criminals of course exist in large numbers, but so they do elsewhere.

The system just described develops powers of decision and independence with the result that the Pathan is extremely quick-witted and clever. Compare the average coolie with his counterpart in England. The man who drives a mule will converse intelligibly on current affairs, will produce excellent reasons for his various acts, and frequently has a surprising fund of quaint knowledge such as the names of birds and flowers and the association of cause with effect. The cleverest thing the Pathan ever did was to induce Commanding Officers of regiments to excuse him from passing examinations, with the result that all the drudgery of keeping the range registers and accounts was taken off his shoulders by plodding Sikhs and Punjabis, whilst the Pathan drew the pay and smiled.

He is often represented as a treacherous, lying villain. So, he frequently is, but he must be looked at from his own point of view. For instance, in a blood feud he has no course but to kill his man in the surest way, and the safest to himself.

He is in exactly the same position as a hangman who has to execute a criminal, the difference being that the latter has adopted the profession from choice, whereas the Pathan is forced to it by necessity. Children are not spared, as an opportunity lost may entail the death of a son. Any other course would strike him not only as illogical but as positively wrong. An incident in point occurred a short time ago when some Shilmanis managed to surround the house of a family with which they were at feud. All the members were present and the chance of settling the quarrel for good and all was too tempting to be lost. They killed the males but spared the women. One of these, however, was with child. If this proves to be a boy the feud will be re-opened and the responsibility from their point of view will lie with those who lost the opportunity of settling the vendetta.

CRIME AGAINST GUESTS.

Laws of hospitality are but rarely infringed and then only because a man is overcome by the temptation of making the most of a fleeting opportunity. The act is of course inexcusable and is regarded with opprobrium by his fellows, but it is not fair to condemn the entire race on account of a few such incidents whilst we accept as granted the many occasions when a host has not only spared but protected at his own risk an enemy who has taken shelter under his roof. The light of after events has to some extent explained, though not excused, even the Maizar incident and shown that the attack was unpremeditated and due to a broil, brought on by a chance quarrel.

Most officers of the Indian Army will agree in saying that the Pathan has done loyal service and displayed qualities quite at variance with the character of the lying, blood-thirsty ruffian as which he is not infrequently represented. Many of his best qualities however disappear as he grows older when greed and ambition assert themselves and get the upperhand. The next stage in his development not infrequently produces a venerable greybeard sated with all that this existence offers and preparing for the joys of a world to come.

We should sometimes consider his view of us. He dreads our laws and the delay they entail, and would far rather pay a large bribe to have his case settled at once, than see his money vanish into the pockets of vakils during a long lawsuit. Many natives are ruined in our courts, as they force their suits through every possible court of appeal, thus falling a ready prey to unscrupulous lawyers.

The Pathan is full of self-conceit and considers himself a match in the field for our best troops. A good hammering is badly required to eradicate this impression. The feeling is fostered by our constant withdrawals from this country. The defeat, though appreciated at the time, is forgotten. Children hear parents' version of events, in which they naturally appear at their best and the Government to the worst advantage; it must have been hard to argue against Babar's pyramid of skulls at Tora Tigga. A notable feature is that our last enemies do not as a rule hate us. This may be ascribed to the fact that we have never fought them to the finish, our treaties savouring more of decisions in settlement of disputes than of terms dictated by a conqueror.

EXPLORATION OF THE TSANG-PO VALLEY.

INTERESTING NOTE ABOUT THE FALLS.

An interesting note on the falls of the Tsang-po appears in the *Journal* of the Royal Geographical Society. It is by Captain F. M. Bailey of the Indian Political Department. It will be remembered that Captain Bailey and Captain Morshead of the Survey of India made a wonderful journey last year in Southern Tibet, their exploration of a large tract of unexplored country having most important geographical results. Incidentally they solved whatever "mystery" remained about the falls of the Tsang-po, which the Indian explorer Kinthup some thirty years ago had described as 70 feet in height at Pemako, their position being between longitude 95 dig. and 95 dig. 30 and latitude 29 dig. 30 and 30 dig. Captain Bailey's note is as follows:—

"We followed the Tsang-po valley from Rincnampung up to the village of Lagong, but no altitude in the river bed was obtained higher up stream than the confluences of the Chimdro-Chu with the Tsang-po, a point some 40 miles by road below Lagong; the altitude of the river by hypsometer at this point was 3,070 feet. At Lagong we left the Tsang-po and crossing a pass, the Su-la, entered the valley of the Nagong-Chu, here called the Po-chu. This river we followed from Showa down to Trulung (Kinthup's Phe-toi-Lung)." The altitude of the river at Trulung was 6,600 by hypsometer. We wished to follow this river down to its junction with the Tsang-po at Gompo Ne, but were prevented, as the rope bridge had been carried away; the height of the Tsang-po at Gompo Ne must be about 5,000 feet or some 600 feet below Trulung. From Trulung we followed Kinthup's road as far as Kongbu Lulang from which place we took a more direct route to Phe (Phea) than that followed by Kinthup. We then went down to Gyala opposite which is a waterfall on a small tributary, in which a god Sinji Chogye is carved on the rock behind the cascade. The god is only visible in winter, when the stream is small. From Gyala we went down to Pemako Chung, a small lamasery which was visited by Kinthup. Near this are the falls which he described. The river nearly the whole way from Gyala to this point is a foaming rapid, though in one or two places it flows quietly. At Kinthup's fall the rapid develops into a fall of about 30 feet; here rainbows were seen. We succeeded in pushing about 12 miles below Pemako Chung. Our lowest hypsometer observation, taken about two miles above the lowest point mapped, gave an altitude of 7,200. The gap in the river which is unmapped we estimate at 45 miles, *i.e.*, from the lowest point reached below Pemako Chung to Lagong. The gap between the two boiling point observations (below Pemako Chung and at the confluence of the Chimdro Chu and the Tsang po) is, however, about ninety miles. In the 45 miles that are unmapped we have the estimated height of 6,000 feet of the Po-chu Tsang-po confluence at Gompo Ne which cannot be much in excess. The road down from Gompo Ne to Lagkong is used a great deal in winter as when the Su-La is closed by snow it is the only road from the Po-Chu valley to the lower Tsang-po valley. We met a great many people who had seen this part of the river, all of whom agreed that there was nothing in the way of falls on it, though at the confluence of the rivers at Gompo Ne there are remarkable rapids and whirlpools. As regards the portion between Pemako Chung and Gompo Ne it was more difficult to collect information as there is no road, but the distance can only be about fifteen miles and we met people who had hunted in the jungles in the neighbourhood, who all said that there was no big waterfall on that section of the river, though the rapids must be extraordinarily steep. The heights mentioned are liable to revision.

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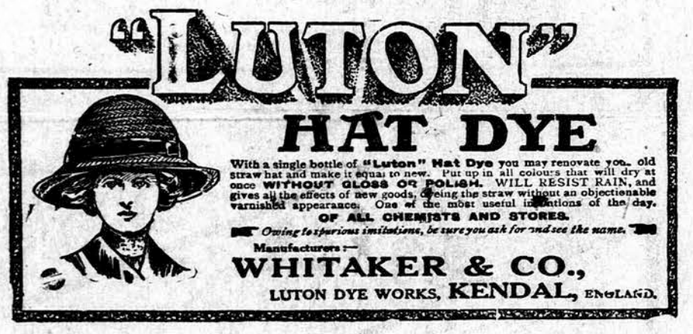
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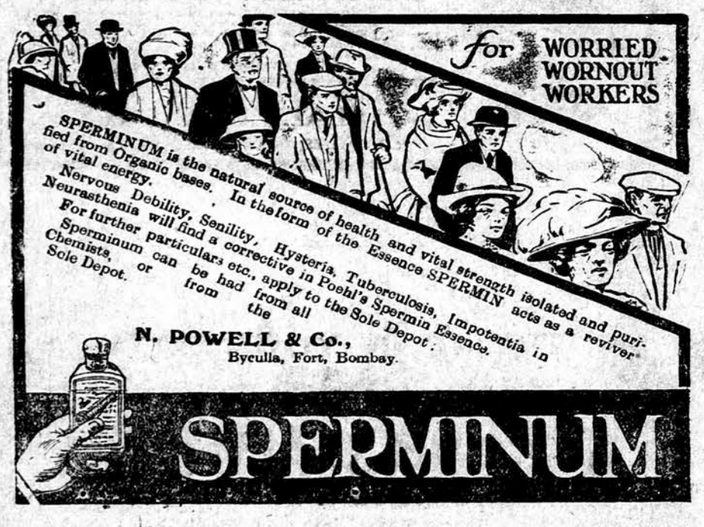
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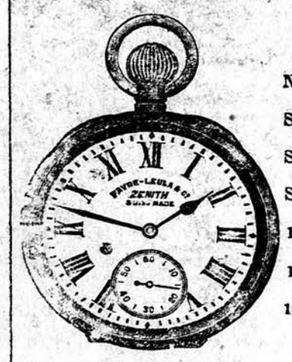

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